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SANCTIONS ANNOUNCED AGAINST SOVIET UNION, POLAND

OW230209 Tokyo KYODO in English 0136 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb (KYODO) -- The government announced Tuesday new punitive actions against the Soviet Union and Poland in protest against continuation of military rule in the East European country. In announcing the government's imposition of further sanctions on the Soviet Union and Poland decided at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said the Polish situation "has not shown any sign of improvement" since that nation was placed under martial law last December 13.

He said the Tokyo government took the latest action because "unity and cooperation among Western countries are of utmost importance in coping with the Polish question." Miyazawa said negotiations with Poland on rescheduling the payments of official debts due in 1982 will be held in abeyance "for the time being." He also said that the government will not extend new official credits to Poland, also for the time being.

The government on February 17 announced restrictions on the movements of Polish diplomats in Japan. This will remain in force. The chief government spokesman said, however, that economic assistance already committed to Poland will continue. Miyazawa said that under the new measures taken against the Moscow regime, the commission on science and technology cooperation will not meet for the time being. Also to be suspended will be the Japan-U.S.S.R. annual consultation on trade, Miyazawa said, adding that the Soviet request for the "enlargement of the office of trade representatives and other similar organizations" in Japan will not be "studied." The Soviet Union already has a trade representative office in Tokyo. He said "the extension of the period of stay of the members of the Soviet purchasing commission, which is due to expire at the end of this year, will be cautiously examined, taking into account the future developments of the Polish situation."

These measures were taken in addition to the three-point sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union in early 1980 shortly after Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan. They were restrictions on new export credits, a curb on personnel exchanges and the withholding of exports of high technology to the Soviet Union.

Miyazawa said "Japan has repeatedly urged Poland to put an early end to the present extraordinary state of affairs in Poland, and at the same time urged the Soviet Union to exercise self-restraint, pointing out its responsibility for the Polish situation." All the latest punitive actions against the Soviet Union were set for the time being, according to the official announcement.

Miyazawa told newsmen this was because Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi stressed at the Cabinet meeting the need to maintain cooperation and unity among Western nations. The chief Cabinet secretary explained it is difficult to say how long the measures will be in force but added that Japan will consult with Western countries. Miyazawa also said that Japan will continue holding working level talks with the Soviet Union on bilateral science and technology cooperation and the annual consultations on trade.

SUZUKI PLANS TO BAN SOVIET MINISTERS' VISIT

OW230023 Tokyo KYODO in English 0009 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has revealed a negative stand on allowing the visit to Japan of Cabinet-level Soviet officials scheduled to come to Tokyo to attend a Japan-Soviet round table conference to be held from April 20 by the Dietmen's League for Japan-Soviet Friendship.

The prime minister told Vice Foreign Minister Ryoze Sunobe on Monday that it was not desirable for Soviet officials to visit Japan at a time when the government was planning to take sanctions against the Soviet Union in connection with the Polish problem.

He thus revealed, in effect, that the government planned to refuse the entry of the Cabinet-level Soviet officials planning to take part in the roundtable conference. Secretary General Susumu Nikaido of the Liberal-Democratic Party was informed of Suzuki's stand on the matter later on Monday by the Foreign Ministry.

Although it is not known clearly as yet who will take part in the round table conference from the Soviet Union, observers said that the Soviet delegation was expected to include Culture Minister Petr Demichev and Mikhail S. Solomentsev, premier of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, both candidate members of the Communist Party's Politburo. The Japan-Soviet round table conference is being held annually alternately in Tokyo and Moscow, participated in by politicians and businessmen of Japan and the Soviet Union.

Observers believed that Prime Minister Suzuki revealed a stand against visits of Soviet officials because he judged that such visits will be undesirable from the standpoint of easing Japan-U.S. frictions at a time when the United States was calling on Japan and the European Community to act in harmony with it in taking sanctions against the Soviet Union.

At the time of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the government took measures to restrict official personnel exchanges. Soviet Education Minister Mikhail Prokofyev was scheduled to visit Tokyo last October at the invitation of the Dietmen's League for Japan-Soviet Friendship but he canceled his visit because the government refused to issue a diplomatic visa.

SUZUKI VIEWS ECONOMIC SUMMIT, MITTERRAND VISIT

OW221241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 22 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Monday that the biggest task facing the eighth economic summit of industrial democracies, scheduled for early June in Paris, will be to explore possible avenues for revitalizing the world economy.

With that in mind, he said, Japan will pursue four main policies -- (1) affording foreign products greater access to the Japanese market and stepping up imports; (2) appealing to Japan's trading partners, such as the U.S. and Western Europe, to redouble their efforts to expand their exports to this country; (3) speeding up Japan's economic recovery through measures primarily geared to stimulating domestic demand; and (4) promoting industrial cooperation with developed countries, and economic aid to Third World nations.

Touching on Japan's trade frictions with the U.S. stemming from a heavy trade imbalance in favor of this country, the prime minister showed a rather negative attitude to the suggestion that Japan lift the so-called "residual import restrictions" on agricultural products in response to American demand. He told reporters that the acceptance of the U.S. demand could pose a life-and-death problem for Japanese farmers. But that would reduce Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. by only dollar 700 million or 800 million according to an estimate, so it would not be desirable to cause a big stir among Japanese farmers by such a step, he added. Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. amounted to dollar 13.4 billion last year, according to Japanese statistics.

The prime minister also referred to a series of bills recently introduced in the U.S. Congress, calling for "reciprocity" in bilateral trade, Japan's economic aid to South Korea and French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Japan scheduled for mid-April this year.

On the problem of removing import curbs on farm products, Suzuki noted that after all, only the imports of oranges and meat would be debatable. He did say, however, that Japan should remain receptive to Washington's call for a dialogue on the matter. In the course of such dialogue, Japan should give a convincing account of realities facing Japanese farmers to seek the understanding of the Americans, he added.

Regarding trade frictions with Western Europe as well as the U.S., Suzuki said there seems to be a similar problem between the U.S. and Western Europe. He feels such a situation would last until the world economy brightens, since each nation now finds itself in economic straits, he said. He thus indicated he thinks the problem of trade friction would drag on. The prime minister said, however, that Japan will strive to improve the situation by deepening mutual understanding and carrying on a dialogue with the nations concerned.

But the prime minister took an indirect swipe at the so-called "trade reciprocity" bills now before the U.S. Congress. Those bills are mainly designed to seek Japan's trade concessions on threat of retaliation, he said. "The reciprocity principle, if applied in a backward-looking way, would solve nothing," he said. That would result in balancing bilateral trade only on a decreasing scale, and could even trigger a vicious circle of mutual retaliatory measures, worsening the situation further, he warned.

On the long-pending problem of Japan's economic aid to South Korea, Prime Minister Suzuki said it has started to move ahead smoothly, although the exact amount of Japan's aid has yet to be worked out. He thus expressed the view that the second round of working-level talks between the two nations, held here last Thursday and Friday, had brought progress in the matter. Suzuki expressed hope that an amicable settlement will be reached at the foreign ministers' level, adding that when Sakurauchi goes to Seoul, that would be solely for promoting friendship between the two countries. South Korea is seeking dollar 6 billion in aid from Tokyo for its economic development program, which got under way last month.

Touching on French President Mitterrand's scheduled visit here, the prime minister said he wants policy-level discussions with the French leader on bilateral cooperation in the cultural, scientific and technological fields. Japan is especially interested in that country's advanced technologies relating to peaceful use of atomic energy, he added.

SAKURAUCHI DENIES PLEDGE TO U.S. ON SEALANES

OW230415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Tuesday denied that Japan has promised Washington it will defend sea lanes up to 1,000 nautical miles from the Japanese home islands.

Responding to questions at a lower house Budget Committee meeting, Sakurauchi said statements by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki that Japan would defend the shipping routes across the Pacific were an expression of the prime minister's "independent judgement." While visiting the United States for a summit meeting last May, Suzuki told an audience at the National Press Club that Japan would defend the waters around Japan "for several hundred nautical miles, and sea lanes for a thousand nautical miles."

Opposition Komeito member Yuichi Ichikawa, Tuesday observed that the U.S. Department of Defense has since stated that Japan will defend its sea lanes for a thousand miles. He pressed Sakurauchi on whether or not a promise to that effect had been made.

While stating that Suzuki's remarks were considered "important," the foreign minister said they were intended to stress the "life-and-death importance" of sea lane defense to Japan. Suzuki's statement indicated that Japan would independently, and within the limits imposed by the Constitution, work to strengthen its self-defense in the waters around Japan, and along sea lanes within 1,000 nautical miles of Japan, Sakurauchi said. He said U.S. Defense Department statements reflect America's understanding and expectations regarding Japan's position, but that no promise had been made.

Defense Agency Director General Soichiro Ito also commented on the prime minister's remarks, saying he believed Suzuki was "indicating his awareness that marine transportation is Japan's lifeline," and that Japan would work to strengthen its defense capabilities.

SR-71 FLIGHT PROMPTS 'VIGILANCE OF PEOPLE'S ARMY'

SK221608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 22 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors frantic with manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea infiltrated the "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the sky above the Kangnyong Peninsula and the sky above territorial waters east of Kosong, Kangwon Province, of our country, from 9 hours 44 minutes to 10 hours 4 minutes on February 22 to commit espionage acts against the DPRK. In the wake of this, at around 11 hours 36 minutes, they again committed the grave military provocation of sending the "SR-71" spy plane deep into the sky above our territorial waters east of Tongchon, Kangwon Province.

The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs' aerial espionage acts against our country are becoming ever more frequent after they introduced a large armed force of aggression into South Korea and started the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises, "the largest ever in history," in a simulated attack on the DPRK. Aerial espionage acts against the DPRK by the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs numbered as many as 6 in the last one week alone.

All facts clearly show once again that the U.S. imperialists are the very disturber of peace in Korea and the vicious enemy of her peaceful reunification.

The entire Korean people and officers and men of the People's Army are watching with heightened vigilance the reckless aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs leading the situation to the brink of war. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must give up an anachronistic delusion and immediately stop all hostile acts against our people.

KCNA REPORTS U.S. NAVAL EXERCISE NEAR SOUTH KOREA

SK230423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 23 (KCNA) -- An aircraft-carrier task force of the Seventh Fleet of the U.S. imperialist aggression navy staged a large-scale military exercise in strict secrecy on the east Sea of Korea for several days early in February, according to a KNS report quoting the February 21 issue of the Japanese SANKEI SHIMBUN.

The paper says that such "full-scale action of a large U.S. task force on the east Sea of Korea was the first in 13 years" and it deserves keen attention, as it implies that "the position of reattaching importance to the Far East shown by the United States at the end of last year is already being carried into practice in real earnest."

The 14 warships which participated in the exercise included the offensive carrier "Coral Sea," missile-carrying cruiser "Gridley," destroyer "Ingersoll," and frigates, a missile-destroyer and an offensive nuclear-powered submarine. In a circular formation with the carrier in the centre, the large-scale exercises took place, which included a air striking battle, anti-aircraft battle, anti-warship-on-the-surface battle, anti-submarine battle and naval supply.

Conveying this fact, the paper recalled that the commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet intimated the intention to "attach importance to the Far East" when he said that he would like to move the centre of the deployment of the combat forces of the Seventh Fleet from the Indian Ocean to the northern Pacific and to the east Sea of Korea, and U.S. secretary of navy in his "naval report" submitted to Congress on February 8 said that the main point of the U.S. naval strategy lies in restoring the "command of the sea" in important regions.

NODONG SIMMUN HITS 'FISHERMEN SPY CASE' IN SOUTH

SK230430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 23 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the malicious anti-communist racket the South Korean puppets kicked up against us by rigging up a "fisherman spy case," says: The so-called "fisherman spy case" is a premeditated one rigged up by those who are much upset by the widespread response called forth by our patriotic initiative on convening a 100-men joint conference as a consultative body for national reunification, in an attempt to block its influence and divert elsewhere the attention of the people.

Noting that recently the South Korean puppet National Security Planning Agency arrested an old couple and their daughter engaged in fishing in Mibop Island, Kanghwa County, Kyonggi Province, labelling them as "spies," and is spreading a rumour, groundlessly connecting them with us, that we tried to infiltrate into the South Korean fishermen and "communise" the coastal area for the purpose of "unification through communisation," the author of the commentary says: The Chon Tu-Hwan military fascist clique shamelessly claimed that we have "kidnapped" a large number of South Korean fishermen since the 1960's.

The "kidnapped" fishermen loudly clamoured about by this clique are those who were drifted into our waters after being caught by a storm in the sea while catching fish or those who were captured by our side while catching fish in our waters. The world knows full well that each time we warmly treated them with compatriotic sentiments, repaired their damaged fishing boats and sent all of them back to South Korea.

It is an unpardonable treacherous act to infuse antagonism and incite the consciousness of confrontation within the nation by cooking up a "case" to slander us at a time when we are making all efforts to realise the historic cause of national reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must stop arresting guiltless people and conducting a smear campaign against us to maintain its power, release the arrested people and refrain from kicking up an anti-communist racket at once.

VRPR URGES POPULAR STRUGGLE THROUGH UNITY

SK220034 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 21 Feb 82

[From the program "Weekly Feature": Station commentator Pak's commentary: "Unity Is Key to Victory"]

[Text] As you know, history has shown that only when we are firmly united can we achieve victory in any struggle. Struggle means a confrontation through strength. That is the case with all types of struggle: Struggle for wage increases, struggle for improving farming conditions, struggle for acquiring the rights to existence against capitalist suppression and landlords' exploitation, and struggle for opposing the present fascist dictatorship and realizing democratization of society. We cannot achieve victory in all these struggles through the strength of only a few people.

The fascist force has vast suppressive armed power. However, our patriotic people of all walks of life, including peasants and workers, are bare-handed. Accordingly, the only way our masses can win victory in all these struggles is to firmly unite. It is easy to snap a stick in two, but is impossible to snap a bundle of sticks in two. Likewise, a man's strength is not worth considering; but if many people unite as one, no one can match such united strength.

Let us suppose workers at a workshop wage a struggle for a wage increase. If all the workers do not firmly unite but only a few workers take part in the struggle, the employers will say:

"You are not the only ones working here. If you don't like your wages you can quit the job." However, if all the workers at the workshop unite as one and launch a struggle, the employer cannot lay off all of them and will accede to the workers' demands. Moreover, the fascist authorities cannot arrest all of the workers. That is also the case with the antifascist democratization struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan military rule.

If people of all walks of life such as workers, peasants, youths and students firmly unite to struggle, they can overthrow the fascist rule. We have such experience. In the 19 April uprising, even the army and police, who had been mobilized to suppress the people, left alone people of all walks of life including youths and students and workers and peasants; they launched into the sacred fight against the dictatorship. Thus, they could topple the Syngman Rhee dictatorship. People also were able to display their great might in the pan-national October democratization resistance which drove traitor Pak Chong-hui to death. Again, they struggled through unity.

On account of this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is cunningly scheming to prevent people of all walks of life from uniting. It fears their unity. Patriotic people of all walks of life should heighten their vigilance against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's cunning splittist and mischief-making machinations and deceitful tactics. All the people who are suppressed and ill-treated should bear in mind that unity is the key to victory. They should boldly wage an antifascist national salvation resistance for democracy in unity.

As I said, unity is the weapon for struggle and a key to victory. Nonetheless, no matter how earnestly we desire unity, we cannot easily attain it without hard work. As we need a bowl in gleaning ears of grains, we need an organization to rally popular strength. Without a bowl, we cannot glean ears of grain. Without an organization, we cannot rally the people's strength nor demonstrate the people's unity. Accordingly, there should be an organization if our masses are to unite.

This organization can take various forms. We can create a friendship society or an ad interim struggle committee. We can make a progovernment body a democratic one. However, I think what is more important is to create an independent and democratic organization which protects the rights and interest of all the people. Workers should organize independent trade unions -- genuine organizations which protect their rights and interests. Peasants should organize independent agricultural unions. Students should organize democratic student struggle organizations and vigorously wage a struggle against the fascist dictatorship with firm unity on the basis of the organizations.

What is more important is to organize a pan-national organization which uniformly leads organizations of all segments and rally the strength of the patriotic people of all walks of life. In this way we can display great might in the struggle for realizing democratization of society and the fatherland's peaceful reunification. I think the patriotic people of all walks of life such as workers, peasants, youths and students, merchants and industrialists, intellectuals and religious men should form a united front against fascism and for democratization -- a pan-national struggle organization -- and firmly unite in the struggle.

Without an organization which uniformly binds people of all walks of life and democratic forces -- all having interests in democratizing society -- we cannot rally people of all walks of life who are fighting in a dispersed manner in a powerful struggle.

The united front against fascism and for democratization should serve as a united body to be participated in by people of all walks of life such as workers, peasants, youths and students, intellectuals, and religious men aspiring democracy. Such a united body has not been created in this land. This united body can take any form. Regardless of its form, the body should comprise all classes and strata and democratic forces aspiring democracy and reunification.

Of course, there may arise difficulties in forming the united body. However, if we transcend differences of opinion and achieve unity in the face of the great principle of democratizing the society, we can easily overcome them.

The democratic and patriotic forces, which are charged with the glorious responsibility of overthrowing the fascist dictatorship and bringing in the dawn of democracy and reunification on its tomb, should form a united front against fascism and for democratization and boldly wage a pan-national democratization resistance against the Chon Tu-hwan military rule. Patriotic people of all walks of life should bear in mind that unity is the weapon for struggle and the key to victory. They should make strenuous efforts to wage a united popular struggle.

KCNA CITES COMMUNIST MEDIA ON KIM CHONG-IL TITLE

SK230446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 23 (KCNA) -- Romanian and Cuban mass media widely reported the conferment of the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

According to a report, the Romanian paper SCINTEIA reported the conferment of the title of hero upon Comrade Kim Chong-il on February 16. It said: The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awarded the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, for his outstanding contribution to the work of strengthening the party and socialist economic construction on the occasion of his 40th birthday.

Other papers ROMANIA LIBERA and SCINTEIA TINERETULUI and radio and T.V. of Romania reported the conferment of the title of hero upon Comrade Kim Chong-il on the same day.

Under the headline "Title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Comrade Kim Chong-il," the Cuban Paper TRABAJADORES February 16 said: The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awarded the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on his 40th birthday (February 16).

Comrade Kim Chong-il was elected member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, secretary of the party Central Committee, and member of its Military Commission at the sixth congress of the party.

Conveying news of the conferment of the title of hero upon Comrade Kim Chong-il, on February 15 the Cuban radio stressed that he was awarded the lofty title for his contribution to the country and the people.

O CHIN-U GREETES SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV

SK230431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 23 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, minister of defence of the USSR, on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army.

Today the Soviet Army is bending devoted efforts to defend the security and peace of the Soviet motherland in face of the arms buildup and adventurous new war preparations of the U.S. imperialists and their followers, the message said.

Expressing the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean People's Army and the Soviet Army which were formed in the anti-imperialist common struggle and are based on proletarian internationalism will develop more favourably in the future by the common efforts of the two armies, the message sincerely wished the minister to defence new success in his responsible work for increasing the defence capabilities of the Soviet Union.

FRANCE, ROK AGREE TO EXPAND COOPERATIVE TIES

SK230132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Feb 82 p 1

[By Kim Song-u]

[Text] Paris -- Korea and France have agreed to further expand the bilateral cooperative relations between the two states for mutual benefits through the promotion of exchanges in all fields. The accord came in a meeting Foreign Minister No Sin-yong had with French President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace, Monday (Feb. 22).

The No-Mitterrand talks lasted for about 20 minutes from 11 a.m. (7 p.m. KST), during which they exchanged a wide range of opinions on the latest political situation in Northeast Asia including the Korean Peninsula. Emerging from the 20-minute talks with Mitterrand, Minister No said: "Our side briefed him on President Chon Tu-hwan's new peace formula and proposals for a meeting of the top authorities between Seoul and North Korea." He went on that the talks also covered a wide range of issues to further promote binational amicable and cooperative relations.

Asked if a summit conference between Seoul and Paris was taken up as a topic in the talks he held with Mitterrand, Minister No refused to comment on it. He told reporters that he was satisfied with the results of the talks with Mitterrand.

Minister No delivered President Chon's personal letter to him, obviously seeking positive cooperation from France on Seoul's new peace formula for democratic unification as well as French understanding of the situation on the Korean Peninsula. On hand for the No-Mitterrand meeting were Korean Ambassador to France Yun Sok-hun and Mitterrand's secretary general Pierre Beregovoy. Prior to talks with Mitterrand, Minister No held a lengthy meeting with Beregovoy for about one hour and 15 minutes.

Following his talks with Mitterrand, Minister No held business meetings separately with his French counterpart Claude Cheysson and Foreign Commerce Minister Michel Jobert on avenues for increased cooperation in political and trade field.

Minister No arrived here Sunday night for a two-day official visit at the invitation of his French counterpart Cheysson. Minister No is the first foreign minister from Korea to visit Paris since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1949.

KOREA HERALD CALLS FOR INTER-KOREAN SPORTS THAW

SK200150 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Inter-Korean Sports Thaw"]

[Text] As far as athletic exchange is concerned, Peking seems to be emerging as maker of the good news as against Pyongyang that continues to author the bad news by turning deaf ears to Seoul's positive and constructive overtures for peaceable contact and exchange in the field of sports with North Korea. The time has come for it to stop playing mischief with the well-meaning endeavor of the South.

On the other side of the Yellow and East China Seas the good news has it that Communist China will send a team to the Fifth World Women's Softball Championships scheduled for July in Taipei. The official confirmation of Peking's readiness to attend a sports tournament in the Nationalist-ruled Taiwan came in what could be seen as a "softball diplomacy" toward reunification.

Although there remain some political and technical hurdles involving the procedure of invitation and the flag and national anthem of the host country, the inter-Chinese sports exchange is likely to take place. In that event, the Chinese case would be an envy of the Koreans and set a striking example for North Korea to follow because it will remain the sole culprit, balking at inter-Korean athletic exchange.

Our government has made repeated proposals for opening doors to each other and initiating intercourse in nonpolitical and less controversial spheres including sports. The North Korean communists persist in their negative response with some excuse or other. Nonetheless, we cannot afford to let their rejection and intransigence exhaust our patience and forward-looking stance.

In a renewed bid to bring Pyongyang around to mutual consultation and coordination with Seoul, the government is about to make another proposal that South and North Korea should meet to discuss ways of enabling North Koreans to attend the Seoul Olympics and delegations of other communist countries to enter South Korea via Panmunjom.

According to Minister of State for National Security and Diplomacy No Tae-u, Seoul will propose such talks to facilitate inter-Korean sporting exchange and participation of more communist-affiliated countries and nonaligned nations in the forthcoming global games here.

It is a standing policy of the Republic of Korea to make the major event as well as the Asian Games to precede it most amicable and successful ones not affected by politics. Thus, the Seoul Government is prepared to open its door wide to invite and receive any or all sportsmen and spectators from all parts of the world without distinction or prejudice.

In generating an atmosphere of fraternity and harmony conducive to a successful Olympiad it is desirable that North Koreans should come to terms with us for starting athletic exchange, working toward joint representation in international events and opening up territorial borders. Accommodation between South and North Korea will contribute decisively to making the Olympiad a true festival of peace and friendship.

What keeps North Korean communists from talking and coming to us? Why cannot the Korean compatriots arbitrarily separated in two zones visit each other and play together? Only desperate obstinacy and self-defeatism on the part of Kim Il-song stands in the way. He must come out of his shell now and answer our call for a thaw in sports to set in.

CENSORSHIP EASED, BOOKS ON COMMUNISM TO APPEAR

SK220807 Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb 22 (YONHAP) -- A book, which has been banned in South Korea for over three decades because of its Marxist contents was published here over the weekend, and a score of others previously banned books are expected to be published beginning next month.

The Culture-Information Ministry Friday permitted the sale of the Korean translation of "Karl Marx: His Life and Environment," written by the British author, Isaiah Berlin. The book, dealing with the German-born dialectical materialist and his ideology, was published by a Seoul-based publishing co.

Other books, including "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union" by Leonard Schapiro, in their translated versions, are likely to appear at bookstores soon, under the easing of the ministry's censorship policies.

A ministry official said Monday that the ministry plans to allow books on Marxism, communism and related subjects to be translated and published, as long as they do not violate the current laws of the country. The ministry has controlled the sales of such books since the division of the Korean Peninsula. The change in its policy is in line with a series of government measures to liberalize the country's social system, and apparently indicates confidence in the prevailing system in South Korea over that of North Korea.

SUREN TO HEAD STATE BUILDING COMMITTEE

OW160923 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1453 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Feb (MONTSAME) -- By a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, has been appointed chairman of the MPR State Committee for Building, Architecture and Technical Control.

The decree was published in today's press.

TSEREN APPOINTED ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT

OW190821 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1515 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Feb (MONTSAME) -- By a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, Choydogiyn Tseren, 42-year-old doctor of physicomathematical sciences, has been appointed to the position of president of the MPR Academy of Sciences. He was a corresponding member of the MPR Academy of Sciences.

C. Tseren is the son of an ordinary arat livestock breeder from Dorno Gobi Aymag and a graduate of the M.V. Lomonosov State University in Moscow. From 1966 to 1971 and from 1974 to 1980 he was a scientific worker at the International Joint Nuclear Research Institute in Dubna. Since 1980 C. Tseren has been scientific secretary of the MPR Academy of Sciences.

C. Tseren received his doctorate in the Soviet Union. In 1968 he became a member of the MPRP and at the 18th MPRP Congress he was elected a candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee.

Academicians S. Tsebegmid and S. Natsagdorj have been elected vice presidents of the MPR Academy of Sciences, and Doctor of biological sciences O. Shagdarsuren has been elected scientific secretary of the academy.

JALAN-AAJAB MEETS NORTH KOREAN AMBASSADOR

OW230441 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1503 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Feb (MONTSAME) -- S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, has received Pak Si-kwon, DPRK ambassador to the MPR, and held a friendly talk with him.

ALTANGERAL RECEIVES CSSR AMBASSADOR 19 FEB

OW230447 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Feb (MONTSAME) -- B. Altangeral, member of the MPRP Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, today received V. Ruzic, CSSR ambassador to the MPR, at the latter's request.

AYE KO DELIVERS UNION DAY SEMINAR SPEECH

BK121045 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Opening address by U Aye Ko, chairman of the 35th Union Day Celebrations Committee and secretary of the State Council, delivered at Union Day seminar held at the Kyaikkasan grounds in Rangoon on 11 February -- recorded.]

[Summary] Distinguished union national delegates and guests: Union Day preserves the tradition of national unity and renews efforts to foster national solidarity. On the occasion of this Union Day seminar the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) laid down three political objectives:

- "1. To further consolidate and strengthen national unity;
- "2. To make concerted efforts by all national groups for the national economic development; and
- "3. To share national defense and security responsibilities."

The first political objective is the most basic and important factor. A review of our history shows that national unity brings about success, and national unity enables our country to exist today as an independent state. The foundation has been laid for further fostering and strengthening national unity. In 1974, the people of Burma approved the state Constitution at a referendum and unanimously accepted the leadership of the BSPP, the only political party.

Members of the armed forces are also discharging their duties for socialist construction. The Lanzin Youth Organization and the Academy for the Development of National Groups enable youths of various groups to participate in national development tasks and develop the union spirit.

On the economic front, the country's economy has improved due to implementation of economic plan through socialist democratic practice. It is necessary that these existing political, economic and organizational foundations be further strengthened by national groups to promote national unity according to the provisions of the state Constitution. The socialist democratic machinery comprising the People's Assembly and various levels of people's councils has been established to carry out the constitutional provisions. The people's councils at the local level are urged to carry out their local affairs efficiently while the People's Assembly, the State Council and other central organs of state pass decisions, laws and rules in the interest of the state. It is necessary for state organs at various levels to follow the socialist democratic practices and fully serve the interests of the people. Mass and class organizations are urged to efficiently carry out their respective tasks by accepting the leadership of the party.

Efforts are also being made to promote the culture and social development of national groups. The state organs and various class and mass organizations are urged to work for national unity by contributing to the development of culture and lifting the standard of living.

Distinguished delegates: I will now elaborate on the second objective of making concerted efforts for the country's economic development. The objective aims at developing the national economy through the participation of all national groups. The 20-year-long term economic plan and short-term plans have been laid down for the implementation of the socialist economy. Living standards in the country are expected to double by the end of the 20-year-long term economic plan. Thanks to organizations and people responsible for implementation of the economic plans at various levels, the gross national product rate surpassed the target during the third 3-year economic plan. The economic progress we expect can be attained only through the participation and cooperation of the working people and national groups in the implementation of economic plans.

At present, efforts are being made to develop and expand the country's agricultural, fish and meat sector. The surplus from these sectors can be exported to earn foreign exchange. Organizational tasks must be carried out to enable the national groups to employ modern and scientific techniques in these sectors. To attain the second objective, proportionate ownership of cooperatives, state and private sectors must be ensured in socialist economic construction. The national groups are responsible for economic development and the boosting of the standard of living of the people in accordance with the targets of the fourth 4-year economic plan to further increase the gross national product rate and national income.

"Dear respected national delegates, let me now explain the third objective: That is, for all the nationalities to share national defense and security responsibilities. As an independent and sovereign country, our most important task is national defense and security. If a country loses independence, its identity and stand also disappear. Our country, as a state which once lost its independence, has had the bitter experience of being enslaved. For this reason, in order to regain the independence we had lost, we had to sacrifice blood and sweat. We regained our independence by building national unity on the basis of patriotism and the spirit of not wanting to be slaves. After regaining independence, the armed forces and the people had to join hands to fight a different kind of threat -- from insurgencies. With the strength from our national unity we have safeguarded and maintained our independence, sovereignty and the integrity of our country.

"Today we have established a socialist democratic state under BSPP leadership for the sake of the perpetuity of the country, and to build an affluent socialist society. Insurgents, who want to destroy the constructive tasks undertaken by the people themselves in the interests of all the people, continue to disrupt the peace, tranquility and security of the people in some border areas. The state is resorting to political, diplomatic as well as military means to end the insurgency. It is working toward the goal of eradicating insurgency through the might of the people. As a result of the people joining hands with the armed forces in eliminating insurgency, the insurgents have disintegrated in the delta, the Pegu Yoma and some states and divisions.

"Moreover, efforts are being made to transform 'black' [insurgent-infested areas] into 'brown' areas, brown areas into white areas and white areas consolidated areas. The armed forces are carrying out these tasks in a heroic, outstanding, and efficient manner in the interests of the people and in accordance with the slogan: 'Fight while organizing and organize while fighting.' The people are also doing everything and providing assistance wherever possible to make the just war a success.

"Outstanding examples in this context would include people joining the people's militia and fighting heroically as well as holding mass rallies to unanimously oppose and condemn the subversive acts of the insurgents. They provide moral as well as material support for the armed forces personnel waging the just war at the frontline. Such cooperation from the people not only boosts the morale of the soldiers but also improves the combat efficiency of the people's army. Because of such distinguished efforts, the remnant insurgent forces are on the run, hiding in the remote border areas. Some, however, repenting their mistakes and seeing the truth, have returned to the legal fold. Such returnees were enthusiastically welcomed by the party, the state and the people. However, we must continue to suppress the insurgents still disrupting the people's peace, progress and prosperity, until they are completely eradicated.

"Some insurgents, after hiding in the border areas, have joined hands with blackmarketeers and profiteers and are continuing their subversive acts. Such acts disrupt the security of the border areas. Thus, for the sake of security in the border areas, in order to boost the momentum of the military campaigns, the people in such areas need to join with the armed forces and to use all means available to crush the insurgents.

"In doing so, people's militia units must be systematically expanded and developed even more than at present. As state security and national defense is improved, for the sake of peace and security in the country, we shall be able to carry out economic construction tasks successfully. Only then will we be able to work better for the progress and prosperity of the people of all nationalities.

"For the sake of eradicating insurgency, which is obstructing the development and progress of the state, as well as for any extraordinary situation, we must enhance the defense capability of the state so as to cope with any eventuality. Therefore, I must urge that organizational training and educational work must be carried out so as to motivate and enhance patriotism, national tradition and the spirit of national defense among the people of all nationalities so that they will all share the security and national defense responsibilities.

In conclusion, I would like to urge the delegates to give good and frank suggestions at the seminar so as to implement the political objectives of the 35th Union Day. [applause]

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT SATTAR ARRIVES 23 FEB

BK230824 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Justice Abdus Sattar, and his entourage arrived this morning in the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] in a special plane on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of U San Yu, the president and chairman of the State Council of the SRUB.

Visiting President Justice Abdus Sattar and his entourage were welcomed at Rangoon airport by President and Chairman of the State Council of Burma U San Yu, members of the State Council led by State Council Secretary U Aye Ko, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Chairman U Maung Maung Kyaw ^{Min} of the Council of People's Justices, Chairman U Myin Maung of the Council of People's Attorneys, Chairman Y San Maung of the Council of People's Inspectors, deputy ministers and ministers of the cabinet, foreign envoys led by dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Quang Huy, Burmese ambassador to Bangladesh U Thein Win, Bangladesh Ambassador to Burma Syed Najmuddin Hashim and embassy staff, and senior diplomatic officials of the embassies in Rangoon.

President Justice Abdus Sattar is accompanied by a 20-member delegation including Foreign Minister Professor Mohammad Shamsul Haq, Home Minister Dr M.A. Matin, adviser to the president Daud Khan Majlis and Chairman Kazi Azhar Ali of the Bangladesh Trade Corporation, and six journalists.

BRIEFS

OPEC LOAN -- The International Development Fund of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has extended U.S. \$15 million to Burma to jointly carry out the crop development scheme with the assistance from the Asian Development Bank. The loan will be used for importing fertilizer for township-wide high yield paddy programs in Burma. The loan, to be repaid in 15 years including a grace period of 5 years, is interest free. The annual service charge of 0.75 percent will be charged on the loan. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Feb 82 BK]

JAPANESE GRANT FOR TV EQUIPMENT -- A memorandum of understanding, under which the Japanese Government will provide a grant of 197.53-million-yen to the Burmese Government for 1981-82 fiscal year, was exchanged in Rangoon on 16 February by Deputy Minister of Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein and Japanese Ambassador to Burma Masatada Tachibana. The grant will be used by the information and broadcasting corporation to buy equipment necessary for expanding television broadcasting. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Feb 82 BK]

FURTHER ON DK DELEGATION TRIP TO PRC FOR TALKS

Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk Meet

BK230201 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
22 Feb 82

[Text] On 21 February 1982, Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea and provisional chairman of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea [PDFGNUM], with other members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, met and held talks in Beijing with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state of Kampuchea, and his associates on the issue of the coalition of Kampuchean national forces to fight the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. The two parties exchanged their views in detail in an atmosphere of mutual understanding for 1 and 1/2 hours, and agreed to continue the discussions.

On behalf of the two sides, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk summed up the results of this round of talks to Chinese and foreign reporters as follows:

We agreed on three points: 1) If one day we form a tripartite coalition, this coalition must have a minimum political program. 2) Should the tripartite coalition government be formed one day, it must be based on the legal status of the Democratic Kampuchean state, which is a full member of the United Nations. 3) The three parties enjoy their full autonomy, freedom, ideology and points of view respectively. But if they form a tripartite government, this coalition government must have a number of principles which unite all parties and define the rights and duties of each side to be respected by these parties in order to cooperate with each other in harmony.

Concerning the possibility of a Kampuchean tripartite meeting in the future, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk indicated: Chairman Khieu Samphan and I hope that there will be possibility to meet Chairman Son Sann and hold a tripartite meeting. If we cannot convene a formal conference as in Singapore, we may have a tripartite meeting. Therefore, Chairman Khieu Samphan and myself hope that Mr Son Sann agrees with our wish for a tripartite meeting as soon as possible.

AFP Reports News Conference

OW231003 Hong Kong AFP in English 0854 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Feb (AFP) -- Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk today disclosed that China had recently provided light weapons to some 3,000 of his supporters fighting Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. Prince Sihanouk was speaking to newsmen before hosting a luncheon for Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, who has come to Beijing for talks on a coalition of anti-Vietnamese Cambodian movements.

The prince, however, added that China had refused to provide his force with food supplies, suggesting instead that they turn to other countries, notably the United States and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Khieu Samphan, for his part, reiterated the three points on which he had reached agreement with Prince Sihanouk. "Any possible coalition must be based on these three points -- maintenance of the legal status of the Democratic Kampuchean state (Khmer Rouge), autonomy for each movement taking part, and respect for 'common rules,'" the Khmer Rouge leader said.

An alliance would have to work on the basis of "the principle of consensus" between all participants, and "important decisions would have to be taken in common," he added.

Khieu Samphan acknowledged there were differences between the three movements, but added that these should be superseded by the "common goal" -- to force some 200,000 Vietnamese troops currently in Cambodia to evacuate the country. The Khmer Rouge leader, who declined to make any comment on Son Sann's refusal to come to Beijing, is to meet tomorrow with Mr Deng. He has previously met with Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and Deputy Premier Huang Hua, the foreign minister.

Prince Sihanouk had earlier said no anti-Vietnamese coalition would be set up without Son Sann. "If former Prime Minister Son Sann is not ready to join, the coalition will have to wait for Mr Son Sann," he said.

Beijing Reports on Activities

For material on 22 and 23 February talks between Khieu Samphan and Norodom Sihanouk in Beijing, speeches by Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang and Khieu Samphan at a 21 February banquet honoring the Democratic Kampuchean delegation and talks between Khieu Samphan and Zhao Ziyang and Huang Hua, vice premier of the PRC State Council and minister of foreign affairs, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 22 and 23 January issues of China DAILY REPORT.

REACTION TO ALLEGED SRV TOXIC CHEMICAL USE

Phnom Penh Commentary

BK230736 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Flagrant Violations by Thai Party"]

[Text] According to military sources, during the past few days, Thai artillery has fired many toxic chemical shells into Kampuchean territory. In fact, on 11 February, at about 1800 to 1830, toxic chemical rounds fired by 105-mm artillery inside Thailand fell to the west and to the north of O Da in the Phnum Malai region on the border zone of Battambang Province, causing vomiting and fainting to 20 people.

On the afternoon of 14 February, nine toxic chemical rounds of 105-mm artillery fired from Thailand exploded on Phnum Malai. Many Kampuchean civilians suffered from chemicals, contained in shells fired from Thailand, which induced tears and vomiting. These are flagrant violations by Thailand.

Concerning successive Thai violations along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the PRK Government always strongly condemns and asks the Thai powerholders to promptly end their hostility. But the Thai party is stubborn and pretends to know nothing about this issue. Instead they fire their artillery shells into Kampuchean territory in order to support infiltrations by Pol Pot remnants who are taking refuge in Thailand. The Thais close their eyes and never recognize their mistakes in these unfriendly acts that they have committed. On the contrary, they accuse Kampuchea and Vietnam of violating their territory. Furthermore, the Thais and the U.S. imperialists accused the Vietnamese of using toxic chemicals in Kampuchea. How does the Thai side excuse their firing of toxic chemicals, obviously violating Kampuchean territory? Does this (event) mean thief crying thief?

Therefore, the new Thai violation of Kampuchean territory is an obvious proof showing more clearly the ambition of the Thai ruling circle which opposes the PRK. Many times we have issued our stand and our correct good will to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand -- a neighbouring country. The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea conforms with the Kampuchean people's sacred wish and their presence does not threaten Thai independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. But the Thai power circle follows the Beijing Chinese and the U.S. imperialists in order to oppose to the PRK. The Thais continue to assist and support Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionary traitors to allow them to kill the Kampuchean people, destroy peace, stability and the Kampuchean people's livelihood once more.

We strongly condemn the barbarous acts and the unfriendly policy of the Thai powerholders for flagrantly violating the People's Republic of Kampuchea. We demand once more that the Thai authorities immediately cease all firing into Kampuchean territory and they must be held entirely responsible for all of their activities as well as all the consequences arising therefrom.

DK Health Ministry Advice

BK230813 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Advice by the Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Public Health on how to cope with the chemical weapons in the form of poisonous chemicals and toxic gas that the Vietnamese enemy is systematically applying everywhere -- dated 16 February]

[Text] We are now entering the fourth dry season. The Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors are in a total impasse. In the military field, they have suffered strategic defeats. They are struggling tactically by mobilizing forces to try to initiate attacks against us in some areas in order to postpone their defeat. However, they have suffered successive defeats in all these attempts. Thus, in addition to launching all kinds of maneuvers to resist our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and our people, the Vietnamese enemy has intensified the use of chemical weapons -- poisonous chemicals and toxic gas -- in all areas in a systematic manner, such as sending airplanes to spray toxic chemicals from the air, stealthily pouring toxic chemicals into rivers, streams, streamlets, ponds, reservoirs and wells -- which are sources of water that our people use every day -- and sending its agents, such as those Vietnamese men and women who mingle among our people to poison cakes, vegetables, fruits and food and mix toxic chemicals with commodities, such as detergent powder, in order systematically to kill our people. In some areas, the Vietnamese enemy has placed toxic canisters and mines in order to poison and kill our people who pass by these areas. For example, from 25 January to 13 February, the Vietnamese enemy sent airplanes to spread toxic chemicals over our people's villages in Leach District of Pursat Province, causing serious injury to a number of inhabitants and slight injury to some others.

In this connection, the Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Public Health wishes to give the following advice:

1. Disseminate among our male and female combatants and people the views concerning the Vietnamese enemy's impasse and strategic defeats in the military field and its attempt to get out of this impasse by resorting to the use of chemical weapons -- poisonous chemicals and toxic gas;
2. Take concrete and effective measures, such as:
 - A. Precautions in the use of water, vegetables, food and cakes and in traveling to any area where the Vietnamese enemy might be able to use toxic gas;
 - B. Readiness to provide treatment to any victim by, first, giving prompt treatment as available following the previous advice of the Ministry of Public Health, and, second, bringing the victim to a hospital quickly for treatment. Normally the medics can cure any victim who is promptly sent to the hospital.

[Signed] Dr Thiounn Thioeunn, minister of public health of Democratic Kampuchea

16 February 1982

HUN SEN INTERVIEWED ON PCF CONGRESS PARTICIPATION

BK230450 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Interview granted to a station correspondent by Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on success of the KPRP delegation's participation in the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France in Paris -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Recently you led the KPRP delegation to attend the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France [PCF]. Would you please comment on the results and significance of our delegation's participation in this congress?

[Answer] It is the first time that the KPRP had the chance to send its representatives to attend the PCF Congress which is a strong party in Europe. Participation in the 24th PCF Congress as well as my presence in France were very important.

First, as a representative of the KPRP, I was given a great honor by the French communists and workers during the congress and the meeting to welcome our delegation. I delivered speeches at the welcoming meeting and at the 24th PCF Congress expressing the solidarity and support of the Kampuchean party and workers for the PCF and French workers.

I know that the 24th PCF Congress was successful. The congress expressed its unity with the political report of Comrade George Marchais who is the PCF general secretary. Concurrently, I noted that the congress was unanimous on important, large international issues such as the situation in Poland and El Salvador. These are the main impressions of the KPRP.

Besides participating in the PCF Congress, my presence in Paris was sooner than expected because I am a diplomat among the high-ranking PRK leaders. I did not think that I could be present in Paris in 1982. As a diplomat, I thought that I would have the possibility to go there only after diplomatic relations were established. But due to the strong influence of PCF, I had the chance to go to Paris even before the establishment of diplomatic relations with the French Government. During that occasion, although it was unofficial, I met a number of personalities of the Socialist Party which presently rules France, responsible personalities of the French Government and the Foreign Ministry. During these meetings, although they were unofficial, I told them of the irreversible situation in Kampuchea. I also reiterated that there is no Kampuchean problem as raised by the Chinese and the ASEAN countries. On this point, I questioned whether they consider the revival of the Kampuchean people or the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea as the Kampuchean problem?

I told them that if they consider the revival of the Kampuchean people as the Kampuchean problem they must accept a genocidal regime unprecedented in history. If they contemplate the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea as the Kampuchean problem there would be Thai, Philippine, German, Japanese, Western German [as heard] problems and issues related to a number of countries in which there are foreign troops present as in Kampuchea. After all these indications, I reiterated that there is no Kampuchean problem to be solved at the United Nations or at an international conference, but there are solutions for Southeast Asia because at present it is there the situation is threatened by Chinese expansionists in collusion with the imperialists. Therefore, there is the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia to be solved. I indicated all of this to them and I noted that the French are also concerned with this problem.

I raised the issue between Indochina and China which has to be solved separately. Another issue is between Indochina and ASEAN in order to find solutions for peace and stability in Southeast Asia without interference from countries outside of this region. Conferences must proceed in two forms and steps: The regional conference between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries with Burma's participation and the international conference to recognize and guarantee all resolutions of the regional conference.

On this issue, I told them about the Indochinese countries' concern for relations with Thailand because it shares land and sea borders with Indochina. I told them about our good will toward Thailand. We want Thailand to comply with a number of conditions, that is, to end its collusion with China, to stop using, assisting, giving refuge and foodstuffs to Pol Pot troops and Khmer reactionaries and to gather them in one area.

In exchange for Thailand's compliance with these conditions, Kampuchea and Vietnam will comply with a number of conditions. Some of the Vietnamese troops would be withdrawn from Kampuchea. If the two parties want to ensure more security than that, they should discuss a demilitarized zone under international guarantee or supervision acceptable to the two sides.

The French officials with whom I met and talked paid close attention to these issues. My impressions on the attitude of these French officials are as follows:

1. Concerning Southeast Asia, the French Government of Mr Mitterrand's Socialist Party pays attention to the role of the Indochinese countries of which Kampuchea is one. They recognize the irreversible situation in Kampuchea.

Thus, there are good signs that relations between France and Kampuchea might be brought about. However, we must not be too optimistic because it would not be today. We might have to wait for quite a long time on this problem, but it would be impossible that France would turn to support Pol Pot or to place its hopes or confidence in the other reactionary Khmers. But, we must not be overconfident in this matter.

The French paid particular attention to the problem of Southeast Asia. These officials told me that the French Government does not want to do anything to add to the tension in Southeast Asia. France wants Southeast Asia to be a region of peace and stability and wants the countries in the region to normalize their relations. I told them that the point of view of the French Socialist Party's government conformed with that of Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries which also want peace and stability. I told them that since there are two different formulae concerning the desire for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, I do not know which one the French Government accepts. These two different formulae are:

The first formula, which belongs to China and the ASEAN, wants peace and stability in Southeast Asia through the overthrow of the Phnom Penh government as they have tried and are trying with the formation of a coalition government of Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk.

I told them that if the Mitterrand government accepts this formula, it would be a big mistake. It would be a big mistake and not only would it not contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, but would also cause the situation in Southeast Asia to become more tense. This is the first formula concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The second formula is the negotiations proposed by the Indochinese countries. However, it should be clearly defined that no Kampuchean problem would be discussed at these negotiations. It would first be a regional conference and then an international conference. Not only the Kampuchean problem but many problems of interest to the two sides would be discussed at these negotiations. I am of the opinion that if France accepts this formula, the French Government might play a significant role in bringing about peace and stability to Southeast Asia. This was the point that I stressed. I stressed the solution of problems in Southeast Asia, not the Kampuchean problem.

In addition to meeting with the (?PCF) personages and attending the PCF Congress, I also carried out important work, that is, work concerning Khmer residents in France. I would like to inform you that when I arrived in Paris, aside from the PCF officials and the Vietnamese and Lao diplomatic corps, I was greeted by a large crowd of members of Khmer patriotic associations in Paris. There are now three associations of our patriots. The first group is headed by Dr Kim Vieng; the second group is led by Professor Keng Vansak; and the third group is led by Dr Lok Chay. Both the committees of these three associations and the other Khmer residents went to welcome me at the airport in Paris.

The three associations organized a reception and a meeting in which I made a speech which lasted for 3 hours and 5 minutes and caused great surprise to the Khmer intellectuals and refugees in Paris. This is because they used to speak about the death of Khmers and the Khmers under the Vietnamese colonialists, but no one knows better than those who stayed in Kampuchea. During my trip to France, a number of intellectuals went with me. They are intellectuals who remained in the country and those who used to reside in France but returned to our country during the Pol Pot era, such as Comrade Sieng Saran, the assistant to the foreign minister. Thus, they could see [words indistinct]. They know that those who are in the country are also as patriotic as those living outside the country. I was told that the number of Khmer refugees and membership of the patriotic associations in Paris has increased. The chairmen of the three associations told me that during my presence in Paris, more people joined our associations. This is because they have become more aware of the real situation in Kampuchea.

Concerning the reactionaries, frankly speaking, Son Sann was also in Paris when I was there. One and a half days after my arrival, the reactionaries held meeting at Son Sann's residence in order to prepare a demonstration against my trip. There are now 45,000 Khmer people taking refuge in France. Of these 45,000 people, Son Sann could mobilize only 18 persons to stage a demonstration. But, since this number is too small for a demonstration, they cancelled it. This was a most serious setback to the Son Sann group and the reactionary Khmers who acted on the instigation of the imperialists. Nobody prevented the Son Sann group from staging this demonstration. It was because they are weak and we are strong. If they were strong, they might be able to stage a demonstration against my visit to Paris. Those 18 persons that Son Sann could mobilize of the 45,000 people there are former generals of the U.S. imperialists. This is a weak point of the enemy. I do not tell lies to the comrades on this radio. You might have heard yourselves that neither the French nor the American radio broadcast any reaction by the reactionary Khmers in Paris. They broadcast only the welcome that the Kampuchean residents in France accorded the visit by the delegation that I led. I do not lie, I do not say anything different from the facts.

I would like to tell you about the refugees' living conditions. In telling you about this, I am not trying to obstruct anyone who wants to escape to France, but I want to talk about the truth in France. In saying this, I do not mean that I criticize the capitalist regime in France.

The reactionaries such as the Son Sann, Sihanouk and Pol Pot groups always make propaganda instigating Khmer people and intellectuals to escape to France. They tell them that France is heaven. I also said it. I told Khmer refugees that France is an enjoyable country, but only for the rich who can afford it. It is not enjoyable for everybody. I recognize that France is a heaven, but it is a heaven for those people who can afford it but not for everybody.

After meeting and listening to my more than 3-hour speech, Khmer refugees organized a party (?for the delegation).

(?We) spent a long time meeting each other and understanding each other. Many of our Khmer patriots want to return to our country. I told them to be a little bit patient. (?I said) that if we were to take them back to kill and maltreat them as Pol Pot did (?it would not be difficult to do). The government can hire planes to facilitate their living, therefore they must be a little bit patient. The government does not abandon them. All of them replied that living in France is difficult for them. There are more than 2 million French unemployed. Some of the (?Khmer refugees) were fired because of small mistakes or for coming to work a little bit late, I realize it.

As an example, there was a high school teacher who came to meet me. He told me that at present he has a job cutting tree branches along the streets. It is his duty to climb trees and trim branches in order to make the streets attractive. Thus a Khmer teacher became a cutter of tree branches for the French. Some Khmer doctors are in charge of cleaning chamber pots and washing laundry in French hospitals, cleaning subway cars and collecting garbage for the French. I noted that a number of Khmers living in France who were fooled by the reactionaries are very disappointed. A number of them committed suicide by hanging. During my visit there, a number of French communists as well as some members of the Association for Development of Relations With Kampuchea told me that a number of Khmers who fled the country would commit suicide if the Phnom Penh government does not take them back home, because their situation is like a (?small) boat at sea which can neither advance nor turn back.

Concerning this issue, I did not have an answer for them. But for those who went to study and fled before 1979, I told them to be patient, the government (?always pays attention to them). For myself, I believe that we do not want to see Khmer (?residents) and intellectuals suffer in France. In the past, the reactionaries made a lot of efforts to (?make propaganda) saying that life outside the country is always easy. These refugees told me that there are more difficulties in (?living in France) than in (?refugee camps). As mentioned above, I do not intend to stop people from fleeing abroad. But this is a fact.

In sum, my participation to the CPF Congress was very important. It was the first time that our party and government had the chance to send their representatives to attend a CPF Congress. It was also the first visit of a Kampuchean diplomat in France.

SPK DISCUSSES INDOCHINESE RELATIONS WITH ASEAN

BK230329 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Feb (SPK) -- The fifth conference of ministers of foreign affairs of the three Indochinese countries in Vientiane was crowned with brilliant success. It once again showed the desire of the Kampuchea, Vietnamese and Lao people to rebuild their countries after they were destroyed by war.

The three Indochinese countries have again manifested their good will in maintaining good-neighbor relations with the Southeast Asian countries in the interest of peace, stability and happiness of the peoples in the region and the rest of the world. The communique of the conference stressed that the Indochinese peoples always respect the friendship with the Thai people and wish to establish good-neighbor relations with Thailand in the interest of each country and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The three Indochinese countries are prepared to examine and support any initiative, from whatever quarter, that contributes to stabilizing the situation along the Kampuchea-Thailand border on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The joint communique, stressing the position of the three Indochinese countries, said the Indochinese countries are doing their best so that, together with other countries in the region, they may build new relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence between states of different political regimes. At the 36th UN General Assembly, the Lao foreign minister, on behalf of the three Indochinese countries, put forward a 7-point proposal aiming at gradually turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

The Vientiane ministerial conference reflects the aspiration of the Indochinese countries to restore peace to rebuild their countries. The peoples of Southeast Asia and the rest of the world share their aspiration which, however, counters the interest of U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism. What U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism want is war in order to achieve their expansionist ambition. For this reason, they sow dissension between the three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states and incite the latter to a confrontation with the Indochinese countries. The Indochinese peoples and the peoples of the ASEAN countries are not deceived by this plot. The joint communique stressed that the expansionist policy of the Beijing ruling circles in collusion with U.S. imperialism is the cause of the tension in Southeast Asia, not the differences between the ASEAN states and the Indochinese countries.

For their national independence and peace, the three Indochinese countries are determined to struggle against the policy of aggression and intervention of the Beijing reactionary circles in league with U.S. imperialism. The militant solidarity of the three Indochinese countries in their common struggle has borne fruit. To defend national independence, sovereignty, peace and stability in Southeast Asia, it is necessary for the peoples of this region to unite against the intervention of the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries. In the interest of peace, cooperation and stability, the Indochinese peoples are holding out their hand to all nations and, as the joint communique of the three Indochinese foreign ministers stressed, they welcome the trend existing within the five ASEAN states in favor of a dialogue.

DK FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES VIENTIANE FORUM

BK210706 [Clandestine] Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
20 Feb 82

["Statement by the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denouncing the Hanoi Vietnamese Clique's Farce in Vientiane" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Recently the Hanoi Vietnamese staged another awkward farce in Vientiane: Their so-called Vietnamese foreign minister's conference with the Vientiane and Phnom Penh puppets. This was a threadbare farce, but they ordered their two puppets to applaud and acclaim that this was a new development. In fact, this Vientiane farce was staged by the Hanoi Vietnamese for the following reasons, in a continuation of their perfidious maneuvers:

1. To bury the Kampuchean problem caused by their aggression by claiming that there is only conflict between them and Thailand.
2. To avoid the implementation of the UN resolution, which demands the total withdrawal of their troops from Kampuchea.
3. To divide the ranks of peace- and justice-loving countries which support the struggle for national defense waged by the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea, particularly the ranks of the ASEAN countries, in an attempt to weaken the pressure on them and to make these countries stop supporting the struggle for the national defense of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

The Democratic Kampuchean Government vehemently denounces and condemns this Vientiane farce and the maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese. There is currently no sign that the Hanoi clique wants to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolution. On the contrary, the clique clings to the use of law of the jungle by further suppressing and massacring the Kampuchean people and intensifying its most atrocious war of aggression, expansion and genocide in Kampuchea. Its activities and proposals in the international arena are only attempts to make others accept its invasion of and aggression against Kampuchea as a fait accompli. It is well known that whenever it faces difficulties, the Hanoi Vietnamese clique resorts to devious maneuvers to hoodwink others. World public opinion will never fall for its tricks.

The Democratic Kampuchean Government is convinced that all the peace and justice-loving countries throughout the world will continue to apply pressure to Vietnam and take stronger measures to force it to withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea, in accordance with the UN resolution, and will give more support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

Democratic Kampuchea, 18 February 1982.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 15-21 FEB RELEASED

BK220227 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the 15-21 February reporting period:

Svay Rieng: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1441 GMT on 20 February reports that solidarity production groups in the province have built two pumping stations, one in Svay Rieng District and the other in Kompong Rou, to water hundreds of hectares of rice. During the last rainy season, the province grew 98,750 hectares of rice. At 1437 GMT on 18 February SPK reports that peasants in the province have sold 6,100 tons of paddy to the state. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 21 February reports that peasants in the province have transplanted 128 hectares of dry season rice.

Kandal: Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports at 0400 GMT on 21 February that the trade office in Phnom Penh District has set up five warehouses to store paddy bought from the peasants. This season's target is 450 tons. Phnom Penh SPK at 0400 GMT on 18 February reports that 6,800 hectares of rice have been harvested in Phnom Penh District. The authorities have provided 1,400 tons of chemical fertilizer and other materials to the peasants, who have already planted 1,000 hectares of early rice.

Kampot: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1100 GMT on 20 February reports that 24,100 hectares of rice has been harvested in Banteay Meas District and 35.5 hectares of dry season rice transplanted. Peasants have also planted 250 hectares of subsidiary crops and vegetables. SPK at 1450 GMT on 17 February cites Kampot delegate Van Phan's recent address to the National Assembly in which he said that the province has sufficient food and has even sold some to the state. The 1981 plan was 88.4 percent completed. The people cultivated 10,000 hectares of subsidiary crops and the authorities provided 8,000 tons of seeds, 100 pumps and fuel to help with production.

Kompong Cham: In Memot District, according to Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 19 February, more than 23,000 tons of paddy had been harvested from 11,000 hectares when harvesting ended in mid-January. Nearly 6,000 hectares of rainy season rice had yielded an average of 2.5 tons per hectare. By mid-February peasants had sold 5,000 tons of paddy to the state.

Kompong Chhnang: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0400 GMT on 17 February reports that 33,615 hectares of rice has been harvested for a yield of almost 50,000 tons. Of this about 3,000 tons have been sold to the state. By the end of January 2,000 hectares of dry season rice had been planted.

Takeo: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0400 GMT on 15 February reports that by the beginning of February 3,890 hectares of land had been tilled in Prey Kabbas District. Out of a target of 6,000 hectares almost 4,000 hectares have been transplanted.

Kompong Thom: Phnom Penh Domestic Service reports at 0400 GMT on 15 February that the provincial trade office has bought 4,420 tons of paddy from the people against a target of 8,000 hectares.

Prey Veng: SPK reports at 0358 GMT on 16 February that the provincial trade office has purchased 7,880 tons of paddy from the peasants against the plan of 13,000 tons. The office also plans to buy 200 tons of green beans, 50 tons of palm sugar and 1,000 cubic meters of wood.

Koh Kong: SPK at 0402 GMT on 15 February cites the speech by National Assembly delegate Yay Soey to the recent assembly session in which he said that peasants grew 8,000 hectares of rice in 1981.

Mondolkiri: SPK at 0414 GMT on 19 February cites a delegate from the province, Chan Yoeun, as saying at the recent National Assembly session that the cultivated land area increased by 740 hectares in 1981 and that peasants were able to plant 1,620 hectares of rainy season rice, 1,240 hectares of broadcast rice and 450 hectares of other crops. There are 1,370 buffalo and 1,860 cattle in the province.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETINGS ON USSR ARMY DAY

BK230338 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Greetings message from Gen Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the LPDR, to Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, national defense minister of the USSR, on Soviet Army Day anniversary -- dated 23 February]

[Text] Respected comrade minister, on the occasion of the 64th founding anniversary of the Red Army of the USSR, on behalf of all cadres and combatants in the entire LPLA Armed Forces and in my own name, I would like to heartily extend to you, comrade, and, through you, to all fraternal cadres and combatants in the entire Soviet Armed Forces, militant solidarity warm salutations and best wishes.

Over the past 64 years, thanks to the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the CPSU -- noble and glorious Leninist party -- the Soviet Army and Navy, together with the heroic Soviet people, have written new pages of history and have continuously scored magnificent achievements in the struggle in the cause of communist construction. They have become indomitable, vanguard combatants of the era and have opened a path advancing to socialism and communism, thereby building their country into the strongest country in the world. They have become an army with prosperous fighting experiences and which is equipped with modern techniques and which firmly grasps and incessantly promotes and expands the advanced military sciences of invincible Marxism-Leninism. They serve as an example of fighting and construction for the armies of proletarian class and of various oppressed and intimidated countries in the world.

With prosperous and strong economic and defense potential and with advanced science and technology, the Soviet Army and Navy have now become invincible armed forces with sufficient strength to safeguard the Soviet people's revolutionary gains and to fulfill their noble international obligations in the defense of various countries in the socialist community and in the maintenance of world peace. They have positively struggled to implement a peace plan with a view to stepping up the process of detente vigorously and to checking imperialism, with the U.S. imperialists as chieftains who have colluded with the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in opposing the revolution and waging a new world war.

As close comrades, our Lao Army and people have always followed, in a spirit of joy and confidence, the growth and development of the Soviet Army and Navy. In this joyous atmosphere, the various Lao People's Armed Forces wish the Soviet Armed Forces, under the leadership of the CPSU headed by beloved and respected Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, success in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and great achievements in the cause of building and maintaining communism in the Soviet Union and in fulfilling their noble, glorious international obligations.

In their revolutionary cause, the Lao Army and people have profoundly acknowledged that all their achievements and victories are results of the great, effective support and assistance given by the Soviet Army and people and by other fraternal socialist countries. On this occasion, I would like to express profound thanks and gratitude, on behalf of the LPLA and the Lao people, to the party, government, army and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for the aforesaid great and precious support and assistance.

I wish for the daily growth of the Soviet Army's strength. May the relations of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the armies and peoples of friendship and militant solidarity between the armies and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union be everlasting! I wish the comrade minister good health and new, still greater success in your noble, glorious cause.

[Signed] Gen Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the LPDR

Vientiane, 23 February 1982

VNA REPORT ON CHEMICALS FIRED INTO PRK DENIED

BK231154 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] A 21 February VNA report, citing SPK, alleges that on 11 and 14 February Thailand fired 105-mm artillery shells containing toxic chemicals into an area south of Phnum Malai, causing severe vomiting to 20 local people. Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun rejects the allegation as totally false. He denies that Thailand has such ammunition in its inventory and adds that Thailand has never sought to obtain such ammunition. In addition, Thailand has never fired artillery shells into the area in question.

It is to be noted that VNA's groundless accusation was made in order to divert attention from the condemnation from the people of the world about Vietnam's use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea and Laos. In addition, this shameless fabrication against Thailand shows that Vietnam has no sincere desire to maintain good relations with Thailand as it has claimed repeatedly or as appeared in the statement of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries issued in Vientiane.

SRV ENVOY INFORMED OF IMPOUNDMENT OF AN-26

BK221518 Hong Kong AFP in English 1502 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, 22 Feb (AFP) -- Thailand today formally informed Vietnam that it would impound -- pending further investigation -- a Soviet-made military aircraft that crash-landed in Thai territory adjacent to Cambodia on February 11 with 13 Vietnamese soldiers on board.

Thai official sources said the message was conveyed to Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Bao Son by Thai Deputy Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Chawan Chawanit, acting as director general of the Thai Foreign Ministry's Political Department.

Hanoi had demanded the "prompt return" of the two-engine Antonov-26 and its crew, saying the team were en route from Phnom Penh to Vietnam when they "lost contact." A Vietnamese mechanic died after the plane belly-flopped in a tapioca field, 50 kilometres (31 miles) inside the Thai border district of Sa Kaeo.

A brief Thai Foreign Ministry statement said Mr. Chawan, during a meeting at the ministry this afternoon, informed the Vietnamese ambassador of the findings of a preliminary investigation by the Supreme Command.

Sources said Mr. Chawan made it clear that Thai military investigators had found that the Soviet-made transport aircraft had not strayed into Thailand accidentally and that the plane and its crew would be held until a satisfactory explanation was obtained. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila earlier said that Thailand was prepared to return the plane and its passengers if it could be established beyond doubt that there was no ill-intention in the incident.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON SRV PLANE INTRUSION

BK190930 [Editorial Report] Three Thai language papers -- MATICHON, THAI RAT and MATUPHUM -- on 17 and 18 February carry editorials commenting on the crashlanding of a Vietnamese Soviet-made Antonov-26 transport plane which took place in the border province of Prachin Buri on 11 February.

The 17 February MATICHON editorial, entitled "The Strong Fence of the Nation," hails the action taken by the Thai military in dealing with the incident with "beautiful military and political success." It notes: "The incident has proved the effectiveness of the country's fence along the Thai-Kampuchean border and convinced the Thai people of the defense capabilities of the Thai Armed Forces."

The editorial continues: "Thailand has proved to the world that it does not want to quarrel or engage in any conflict with Vietnam. Thailand is ready to forgive Vietnam if the latter harbors no ill will toward Thailand."

The editorial concludes by saying: "The situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border is very delicate." As long as the fighting continues inside Kampuchea, both intentional and unintentional intrusions and shellings inside Thai territory are unavoidable. Therefore, we must always be prepared to win a quick victory in case of aggression or violation of our territory. Meanwhile, the Thai Government must be truly neutral in dealing with the Kampuchean problem, otherwise the other side will be able to find a pretext to launch aggression or create a war situation."

The 17 February THAI RAT editorial, entitled "The Vietnamese Plane," says the Thai authorities investigating the crashlanding of the Vietnamese transport plane at Sa Kaeo District, Prachin Buri Province, found no evidence that the violation of Thai airspace was intentional. The paper says the authorities believe that the plane strayed into Thailand and have suggested that the plane and its crew be returned to Vietnam. Although relations between Thailand and Vietnam are not very smooth, the way that Thailand is handling the incident shows in the eyes of the world's people that Thailand wants good relations and genuine peace for this region.

"The Thai side has not taken any action -- which it would legally be entitled to do -- against the Vietnamese plane which was violating Thai airspace. Ironically, Vietnam has clamorously demanded the return of the plane in an aggressive and unfriendly manner, even going so far as to accuse that the Thai side forced the plane to land inside Thailand.

"As a matter of fact, the Thai side should take this opportunity to tell the world what Vietnam is doing in Kampuchea. The presence of Vietnamese warplanes or transport aircraft in Kampuchea shows that Kampuchea has lost its sovereignty and is under Vietnamese control."

The 18 February MATUPHUM editorial, entitled "The Policy Unity," notes that statements by the government and the military on the crashlanding of the Vietnamese plane seem contradictory. It quotes Assistant Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as saying: "The plane will be returned to Vietnam at the latter's request" despite of the fact that the investigation has not yet been completed.

The editorial says: "It is believed that General Athit does not want his statement to blame any party. Of course, his statement is based on his sense of patriotism and an attempt to ease the tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Regardless of General Athit's good intention, it is suggested that the government review its policy-making procedures, particularly in cases dealing with big problems like the Vietnamese plane's crashlanding. This job should be handled by the agency that is directly responsible for the maintenance of foreign relations -- the Foreign Ministry -- because any matter pertaining to international politics is complicated and must be executed through wise diplomatic maneuvers to ensure the country's stability."

The editorial continues: "Whether General Athit's statement on this issue is in line with the government's foreign policy or not, such a hasty statement has created grave concern over the lines that divide the responsibilities and duties of all government agencies."

NATION REVIEW ANALYZES SRV 'AGGRESSIVE ACTS'

BK220210 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Vietnamese Escalating Provocation"]

[Text] If in writing about the Vietnamese military plane intruding into Thailand and crashing here, we strongly urged goodwill and a logical approach, we have been foolish; but we still maintain it is better to be foolish than to be illogical or show ill will. The Vietnamese, it appears now, seem to have borrowed an idea from the Chinese and are trying to teach Thailand a lesson. Again, if Hanoi will pardon us, let us be logical. There have been: 1) intrusion of Thai airspace and the crash, 2) incursion of Vietnamese troops into Thailand, 3) the dropping of "yellow rain" from a Vietnamese plane on Thai territory on two occasions.

If these are not aggressive acts, we do not know what they are. And to hide their own inhuman act of dropping yellow dust or "bio-toxins" over Thai territory, Hanoi has made the ridiculous charge that Thailand is lobbing shells with toxic chemicals across the border into Kampuchea: Those of us in Thailand know very well we do not have chemical weapons and that accusation against Thailand was made to cover up its own use of "yellow rain." Phnom Penh Foreign Minister Hun Sen is on record stating clearly that the Vietnamese forces must clear the Thai area across the border if they are to subdue the Khmer Rouge. And, possibly, he was only unwittingly revealing a plan that had been worked out in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese command.

The Vietnamese are inviting a confrontation -- no, they are/forcing/ [slantlines denote italics as published] a confrontation with the Thai Armed Forces. The three points we have mentioned above in chronological order clearly show that the Vietnamese are escalating the provocations. The battle-hardened Vietnamese war machine has failed, during three dry seasons, to mop up the ill-equipped Khmer Rouge guerrillas. And, right now in the fourth dry season, they are again being frustrated. Time is not on the side of Hanoi because the Soviet Union is not exactly a cornucopia of arms and money and, further, the latest news from Beijing suggests that Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan have agreed to work together. Son Sann has already agreed to a loose coalition and he may accept the new formula worked out in Beijing.

This must be deeply worrying the Politburo in Hanoi. From the Kremlin's point of view, despite all the advantages of keeping Vietnam as its surrogate in this region, the priority is not high -- Afghanistan where Soviet soldiers are dying and events in Poland take precedence in Moscow over the Kampuchean war. Vietnamese leaders are fully aware of this problem. They are also aware that if a proper coalition front is formed between the three Khmer anti-Vietnamese factions, arms may openly reach the Khmer Rouge and there are several countries like the members of ASEAN who may be sending much needed food and medical supplies.

What is even worse from Hanoi's point of view is that they cannot afford to mis-read China's mood. We do not pretend to be able to second-guess Beijing, but it is not necessary for Thailand to do so. But for Hanoi it is essential not only to work out what are China's options and which one she will take if the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea continue their series of provocations going even to the limit of spraying toxins over Thai territory. We are using the word "limit" in the full meaning of the word because there is a /limit/ [slantlines denote italics as published] to which the Vietnamese can go.

CONTRADICTIONS OF SRV STATEMENT AT VIENTIANE NOTED

BK221155 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Nguyen Co Thach's Statement"]

[Text] On the surface of it, the statement made by the Vietnamese Government at the recent so-called conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries in Vientiane that Vietnam respects the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand should be welcomed. But on closer study the contradictions in the statement become apparent.

Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity is violated nearly everyday by artillery shells, mortar, small arms being fired into Thailand by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. Not only has there been property damage and loss of lives, but Thai villagers all along the Thai-Kampuchean border have at one time or another had to be evacuated and have not been able to lead their normal lives.

On 11 February, a Vietnamese military plane violated Thai airspace and crashlanded in Thailand about 50 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border. Earlier, on 16 December, a Vietnamese plane had dropped bombs on Thai territory at Pont Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province. On 17 February about 300 Vietnamese with Heng Samrin troops entered Thai territory at Sap Tari Village, Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi Province and killed 5 border patrol policemen.

The incidents enumerated are recent ones, but similar incidents have been taking place for the last 3 years since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in December 1978, overthrew the government in Phnom Penh and installed the Heng Samrin regime in its place. One result of that action is that Vietnam's western border, instead of ending at Kampuchea, now extends across Kampuchea and reaches the Thai border. Therefore, since 1979 there have been heavily armed Vietnamese troops on the Thai-Kampuchean border many hundreds of kilometers from Vietnam.

Because Vietnam has occupied Kampuchea with around 200,000 troops, now for more than 3 years there has been growing resistance from patriotic nationalist Kampuchean forces. Vietnam has been trying to suppress these forces, but the forces have grown in number rather than being weakened. Thailand is sympathetic to these nationalist forces because Thailand along with other peace-loving countries of the world cannot accept that one country may use military force to overthrow the government of another country because that government holds policies which it does not like. This Vietnam did with the Kampuchean Government despite the fact that the Vietnamese Government had given full support and sanctuaries to the Khmer Rouge all along.

These then are several of the many contradictions present in the Kampuchean situation which should be a background to the Vietnamese statement concerning Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. We too would like to emphasize that we would believe such a statement once all Vietnamese troops have been withdrawn from Kampuchea. No Vietnamese troops can then fire into Thailand, no border patrol police troopers would then be killed by them, and no Antonov-26 will have the opportunity to allegedly stray into Thailand.

DISCREPANCIES ON POL POT'S HEALTH REPORTED

AFP Reports Hospitalization

BK221144 Hong Kong AFP in English 1113 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 22 Feb (AFP) -- Pol Pot, the hardline ideologist of the deposed Khmer Rouge regime, has recovered from the high blood pressure which had him hospitalized in Bangkok, but his health is still poor, informed diplomatic sources here said today. The name of the hospital which treated Pol Pot, generally believed to have the most responsibility for the bloody massacres in Cambodia when his regime was in power from 1975 to 1979, is unknown.

The 54-year-old leader has had at least two secrecy-shrouded stays in hospitals, once in December and once at the beginning of this month, the second hospitalization lasting for "some time," the sources said.

Khieu Samphan Denies Reports

OW230905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0851 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, Feb 23, (KYODO) -- Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan Tuesday denied press reports that the resistance group's armed forces commander Pol Pot is in a Bangkok hospital for unidentified illness.

"He (Pol Pot) is not in Bangkok," Khieu Samphan said but added: "Fighting in jungles is severe. Soldiers cannot enjoy good health all the time."

Without going into details, Khieu Samphan said, "Nobody can escape malaria in jungles. Mr. Pol Pot has been working continuously but he runs fevers once in a while."

Khieu Samphan is now in Beijing for talks with Prince Sihanouk on the proposed formation of a coalition government against the Vietnam-backed regime in Phnom Penh.

There has been few word on what Pol Pot has been up to since he was replaced by Khieu Samphan as prime minister in December 1979.

Pol Pot is accused of mass murders of his countrymen during his 1975-79 reign of terror.

COMMUNIST STRONGHOLDS IN SOUTH CAPTURED

BK230654 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Two largest communist strongholds in southern Thailand were captured by government forces over the weekend following a day-long fierce battle and exchange of gunfire. They are Camp 508 on Chong Chang Mountain in Ban Na San District and Camp 511 in Kanchanadit District, both in Surat Thani Province.

Fourth Army Region Commander Lt Gen Han Lilanon says that about 4,000 troopers were employed in the operation against the two communist strongholds. The operation was carried out under the codename of Tai Rom Yen 9. Meanwhile, a military report says that government forces have confiscated about 9,000 rounds of M-60 ammunition, 46,000 rounds of M-16 ammunition, food and medical supplies. It says that 8 government troops were killed and 34 others were injured. No casualties on the communist side have been reported.

KHUN SA REPORTED TO BE HIDING IN BURMA NEAR BORDER

BK190413 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Opium warlord Khun Sa is hiding in a jungle inside Burma, about five kms from the Thai-Burmese border opposite Ban Hin Taek, a military spokesman said yesterday.

Col Somsak Srisupandist of the Supreme Command said Khun Sa and a large number of his Shan United Army (SUA) troops are now hiding in an area called Khun Samsao. He said the deep jungle which is between the border and the Mae Sai River in Burma is inaccessible by the Burmese forces which are massing along the other side of the river.

Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon recently set up a new centre to maintain security and improve the standard of living of the villagers in the three provinces of Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Mae Hong Son, Col Somsak said. The new centre is specially assigned to provide protection to tribesmen in 12 northern villages, including Ban Hin Taek and Ban Mae Salong where there are remnants of the Chinese Nationalist Party of Kuomintang, according to Col Somsak.

The Kuomintang remnants were previously engaged in drug trafficking like the SUA whose former stronghold was at Ban Hin Taek.

The centre, called the Northern Prevention and Development Centre, replaces Headquarters 04 which was formerly responsible for northern hilltribe people.

THAI FISHING BOAT ALLOWED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

OW221605 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 22 -- Vietnam has allowed the Chareonrat 5 fishing boat of Thailand and its two fishermen to return to their country. The boat was recently drifted by typhoon into the territorial waters of Kien Giang Province in southern Vietnam.

The local administration helped the Thai fishermen repair their boat and gave them the necessary assistance.

The Thai Embassy in Hanoi sent representatives to the spot to enquire into the situation and meet the fishermen on the boat.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH NGUYEN LAM

OW221613 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 22 -- During his visit to Vietnam, N.K. Baybakov, member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R., and his party held working session with Nguyen Lam, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Commission for Planning; and other leading officials of the Vietnam Commission for Planning. The two sides discussed matters relating to the promotion of the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, especially in the field of planning.

N.K. Baybakov and his party also paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office.

VAN TIEN DUNG GREETSS USSR ARMY, NAVY DAY

OW221620 VNA in English 1456 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 22 -- General Van Tien Dung, minister of defence, has sent a message to his Soviet counterpart, Marshal D.F. Ustinov, greeting the 64th Soviet Army and Navy Day (Feb. 23). The message says: "In the 64 years of its existence marked with wonderful exploits under the direct leadership of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Army and Navy have constantly grown in all fields, firmly defending the gains of the socialist revolution and the peaceful labour to build the material and technical basis of communism in the beautiful and prosperous land of the great Lenin.

"The Soviet people and their armed forces have always upheld the noble proletarian internationalism, siding with the peoples and armed forces in the fraternal socialist community and strongly supporting and actively helping other nations in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"The Vietnamese People's Armed Forces are filled with joy and confidence in face of the incomparable growth of the Soviet army and navy and proud of the growing friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and armed forces. We have done and will do our best to contribute to the constant consolidation and enhancement of these fine fraternal relations."

The message expressed the profound and sincere gratitude of the Vietnam People's Army and entire people to the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Government, people and armed forces for their constant and devoted support and very great and effective assistance.

LEADERS THANK TSEDENBAL FOR SUKHE BATON ORDER

OW221513 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 22 -- Vietnamese leaders today sent a message to Y. Tsendenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, thanking him for the conferment of the Sukhe Bator order on them.

The message, jointly signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, says: "We regard this as a high appreciation of the Vietnamese party's and people's contribution to the enhancement and consolidation of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and international socialism, as well as a great encouragement to our party and people as a whole, in our socialist construction and national defence."

'SOCIALIST COMMUNITY' CALLED MAINSTAY OF POLAND

OW221255 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 22 -- NHAN DAN today, in an extensive article on the situation in Poland, described the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole as the strongest mainstay of the Polish people and their primary factor of success in settling the present crisis. The paper says:

The Polish situation has brought into focus the sharp contrast between the war-mongering, aggressive and interventionist policy of U.S.-led imperialism and the foreign policy for peace, friendship and cooperation pursued by the Soviet Union and the other members of the socialist community.

Taking advantage of difficulties and mistakes in the process of socialist construction in Poland, the imperialists and their henchmen have created a tragedy and committed towering crimes in Poland. Polish communists and the Polish peoples as a whole after many painful days have been forced to take drastic measures to remove the danger of a civil war, save socialism and foil the class enemy's vicious schemes. Now, coming out of the crisis, the Polish society bears deep wounds in all fields, economic, social and ideological, but the entire people are tidying up their beloved country. To correct mistakes and overcome the crisis is a very complicated work, and to cope with their consequences is no easy matter. In their life-and-death struggle to defend the gains of socialism, the Polish people are surmounting great obstacles. The U.S. imperialists, mad at the failure of their subversive scheme against Poland, have taken a series of cruel moves of retaliation and sabotage.

However, the Polish people, in these difficult moments of their country, have on their side many brothers, friends and comrades of the same class and ideal, the biggest one of whom, who given them the strongest support, is the Soviet Union. And sharing this cause with the Soviet Union is the rest of the socialist community. Poland's own efforts are a primary, decisive factor to overcome the disaster. The Soviet Union's support is an international factor of prime importance ensuring Poland's success and its advance. That is why the enemies of socialism are frenziedly opposing the Soviet Union and making all sorts of slander to smear this great socialist country, the firm mainstay of world peace and revolution. Lenin's country has long been linked with Poland in militant solidarity and mutual assistance, the best expression of which is the lives given by 600,000 Soviets for Poland's liberation and the fruitful cooperation between the two countries through decades of socialist construction in Poland.

In the face of the painful events in a fraternal, neighbouring country the Soviet Union could not leave the Polish people in the lurch. It has whole-heartedly supported Poland in all fields as requested by the Polish party and state. Materials, equipment, food and consumer goods worth many billion rubles sent by the Soviet Union to Poland have greatly helped reduce Poland's difficulties and create conditions for a gradual stabilization of the situation. This is a noble, selfless and generous assistance full of proletarian internationalism. The party, state and people of Poland have highly valued the friendship and fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, and have affirmed that the Polish-Soviet alliance guaranteed the inviolability of Poland's borders.

It is regrettable that some people in Western Europe have in the name of communism and socialism distorted facts and echoed the imperialists and the international reactionaries in attacking and defaming in a very wicked manner the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. While they did not lift a finger on the naked intervention of imperialism in Poland, those persons have been raving about the "responsibility" of Soviet Union and other countries in the Warsaw Treaty for the "intervention in the life and the choices of the Polish United Workers Party". Their condemnations are even more virulent than those of Reagan and Haig, and what is most ironical of all is that they did that in the name of communism.

Those people, who styled themselves communists, have invented the myth about the "intervention" of the Soviet Union and the other members of the Warsaw Treaty in Poland. They deplored that the Soviet Union had prevented the "process of reforms" in one country or another. They dismissed what they call the "Soviet model" in order to deny the historic role of realist socialism which has been established in a series of countries, of which the Soviet Union is the most representative. History of the world in this century has eloquently demonstrated the position of the Soviet Union and the socialist community. Without the success of the October Revolution and the birth of the socialist system, socialism would remain a doctrine to be substantiated by reality. Without the invincible strength of the socialist community, imperialism would have continued to rule the roost over our planet. That is the biggest truth of our century, which even the imperialists could not deny. Without the victory of the Soviet Union over fascism, the fascist danger would still weigh heavily upon the whole mankind and the communist parties would not have been able to exist. What is the factor which is shaping up the situation of the world and the trend of development of human history if not the world socialist system? Today the imperialist ogre already has in its hand weapons stores that can wipe out the whole mankind. Then, who is the first to prevent such a disaster? Why is it that nearly 40 years after the Second World War, peace continues to be safeguarded? Why is it that in the former fascist countries the communist parties have become a major political force?

The existence of the Soviet Union and the assistance of this great socialist country has always been an objective fact of paramount importance to ensure the success of the genuine revolutions.

The Vietnamese people, through their own experiences in the three wars against aggressions, have clearly seen the great role and the nature of the assistance shining with proletarian internationalism given them by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet state and people. The fraternal solidarity and the devoted assistance, including assistance in weapons and other war materials of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, has been very great and effective and continues to be a factor determining the victory of Vietnam in the fight against aggression, as well as in the building of socialism and the defence of their socialist motherland. The Vietnamese Communists and people put a very high value on this assistance, and will be forever grateful for it.

Some people who called themselves communists in Western Europe have not only launched verbal attacks on the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community over the Polish question. On the question of paramount importance of our era which is to struggle to defend peace, they have dished out allegations which have nothing

in common with reality and are moreover very harmful. In their speeches and documents made in the name of communist parties they put the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community in the same basket with the United States and the other members of the NATO. They even made people think that the Soviet Union should be responsible for a slack in the process of detente. This is one of the most odious distortions. These persons have distorted the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, their eyes shut to the fact that the achievements of detente so far have been due actually to the untiring efforts of the Soviet Union. Adopting the attitude of "standing outside all blocs" as if they are living in the moon, they are actually opposing the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at preventing the export of counterrevolution and preventing the warmongering imperialists from changing the present balance of force which is not in their favour.

These pseudo-communists have even gone farther. In assessing the events in Poland they have put forth some of their erroneous viewpoints, which have stuck to them for a long time now. They are propagating viewpoints on the "loss of the driving power" of the road of the October Revolution, on the failure of the "Soviet model", on the third state and third road of socialism, and so on and so forth. What is actually the substance of these allegations? They pleaded that their viewpoints do not mean that they repudiated the great value of the October Revolution or the progress it had brought to mankind. But this confirmation is only a thinly-veiled attempt to cover the essence of their intention which is to deny the role of the Soviet Union and realist socialism. Because their subjective theories about the failure of the Soviet model and about the so-called crisis taking place in the Eastern Europe countries actually mean that they consider socialism non-existent or not yet taking shape in the Soviet Union or any other countries in the socialist community.

They are looking for another model, probably in another world without class and class struggle, the world of angels. Today, some people are trying to chart out another road which they say is better than the existent socialism and also better than capitalism. But they still have to prove it by reality.

Who has made the biggest sacrifices for mankind and is shouldering the heaviest tasks of defending world peace and checking the war provocations and aggressions of U.S. imperialism? Who is the strong counterweight to NATO?

Obviously, it cannot be the above rhetoricians, but before all, it is the incomparable sacrifices made by the Soviet people. Had the Soviet Union not had to shoulder the biggest international obligations, the living standard of the Soviet people would surely have been much higher than at present. Some people are talking of a society which, once born, would have everything in the best order and shape. Such a society is only an utopia, no more and no less. Revolution is a long and infinitely complicated process and one in which mistakes are inevitable. The above sages themselves have committed errors and are committing errors even though they are reluctant to admit it. History will never evolve in the form of a series of miracles but through struggles full of blood and tears.

LEADERS GREET SRV PRESIDENT ON BIRTHDAY

OW172337 Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 17 -- Leaders of Hungary, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Romania and the D.P.R.K. have sent messages to President Truong Chinh congratulating him on his 75th birthday.

The message from Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, says:

"Your cause is closely linked with the efforts of the Vietnamese people to defend their country's independence, freedom and territorial integrity; to build socialism and promote international peace and security; and with Vietnam's achievements.

"We highly value your active and valuable contributions to the development of the all-sided, effective cooperation between our two countries and to the consolidation of the internationalist relations between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries."

The message from Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, says:

"Everybody in the Mongolian People's Republic knows you well and deeply respects you as one of the oldest activists of the Vietnamese people's liberation and revolutionary movement, a staunch internationalist militant and famous party and state activist of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Mongolian people highly value your big contributions to socialist construction in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to the defence of its independence and its revolutionary gains from infringement by imperialist and hegemonistic forces, and your active participation in the struggle for peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world."

The message from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, says:

"The Czechoslovak people have great respect for the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle for national independence, and for a unified, free, socialist Vietnam. Closely associated to this struggle is your self-abnegation in your active life as an outstanding activist of the Communist Party of Vietnam and an excellent leader of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary-general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, wishes President Truong Chinh good health and new success in his activities for building a new society in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Romanian leader also expresses his belief in the constant development of the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Romania and Vietnam in the interests of the two countries and for the benefits of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expresses his belief in the fine development of relations between the peoples of Korea and Vietnam. He wishes Truong Chinh good health and great success in his mission.

Further Messages

OW161738 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 16 -- Party and state leaders of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Poland have sent greetings to President of the Council of State Truong Chinh on his 75th birthday.

The message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, says:

"Your name has been associated with the victories of the Vietnamese people in their fights against colonialism, imperialism, expansionism and hegemony. You have made great contributions to the reunification and the socialist construction in Vietnam.

"We highly value you as an ardent patriot, a staunch Leninist internationalist, a loyal contemporary of the genial son of the Vietnamese people -- Ho Chi Minh, a loyal and great friend of Bulgaria, the tireless architect of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, and an undaunted militant for the unity of peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State, said in his message: "In your capacity as president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, you have made exceptional contributions to the great victory of the Vietnamese people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam. With your responsible activities, you have made important contributions to developing and consolidating the fraternal relations between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries.

"Your birthday is a good occasion to reaffirm that the ties between our two parties, states and peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism continue to develop vigorously, and the GDR-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation signed on Dec. 4, 1977 is being carried out successfully in the interests of the two peoples."

The message of Polish president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski praised President Truong Chinh as "a well-known activist in the great cause of building and consolidating the independent and socialist Vietnam." It goes on: "The fraternal friendship, all-sided cooperation and militant solidarity based on the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have bound our two parties, governments and peoples.

"We highly appreciate the support and assistance given by the Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam to the measures taken by the authorities of the Polish People's Republic to overcome difficulties, and defend and develop the fruits of socialism.

"We believe that the Polish-Vietnamese relations will continue to develop for the benefits of our two peoples and of peace and socialism.

AFP REPORTS IMF TEAM'S VISIT TO VIETNAM 5-17 FEB

BK181636 Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Feb (AFP) -- A five-member International Monetary Fund (IMF) team visited Vietnam from February 5 to 17 as part of regular annual meetings between IMF representatives and those of IMF member states, it was learned here today.

The team was headed by C. Ever, deputy head of the IMF Asian Department.

SRV ENVOY TO FRANCE CONDEMNS PRC HOSTILITY

OW211526 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 21 -- Mai Van Bo, Vietnamese ambassador to France, held a press conference in Paris last Friday to introduce the communique of the recent fifth foreign ministerial conference of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Vientiane.

He severely condemned China's hostilities against the three Indochinese countries, and said that these hostile actions had caused tension in Southeast Asia. He said: "The Indochinese peoples always treasure their friendship with Thailand and respect its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. They are ready to discuss with Thailand all issues concerning their peaceful coexistence and good-neighbourly relations. At the same time, they are also ready to engage in a dialogue with the A.S.E.A.N. countries in order to find out a solution to the problems concerning peace and stability in the region."

AFGHAN MILITARY LEADERS RECEIVE SRV ENVOY

OW201614 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 20 -- Lieutenant-general 'Abdol Qader, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and vice president of the Revolutionary Council Presidium in charge of national defense, received Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Sy Hoat in Kabul recently.

'Abdol Qader expressed his admiration for the late president Ho Chi Minh and the party, the government, the people and the armed forces of Vietnam. He said he hoped that the armed forces of the two countries would constantly promote their cooperation.

He pointed out that the Afghan people and their armed forces would do their best to join the Soviet Union, Vietnam, other socialist countries and other revolutionary forces in the world in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansionism and other reactionary forces till complete victory.

Speaking on this occasion, the Vietnamese diplomat praised the developing relations between the parties, the governments, the peoples and the armed forces of the two countries. He condemned the Chinese expansionists for colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces against Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

The same day the Vietnamese ambassador was received by Major-General Gol Aqa, member of the Central Committee of the P.D.P.A., vice president of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and chief of the General Political department of the Afghan Armed Forces, and Lieutenant-General Babah Jon, alternate member of the P.D.P.A. Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Afghan Armed Forces.

SRV ENVOY SPEAKS TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

OW221635 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 22 -- Speaking at the 38th session of the U.N. Human Rights Committee in Geneva on February 19, Ambassador Vo Anh Tuan, Vietnamese representative at the U.N. office at Geneva, stressed the resolute support of the Vietnamese Government and people for the struggle of nations against imperialism, expansionism, racism and Zionism in the Middle East, southern Africa, western Sahara, El Salvador and Central America.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES LABOR DISTRIBUTION

BK201710 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Feb 82, pp 1, 4

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently held a conference in Hanoi to discuss tasks concerning the distribution of labor and the population and the building of new economic zones and settled farming and settled living areas in 1982 and subsequent years.

He energetically condemned the U.S.-Chinese collusion to oppose the Afghan revolution and voiced Vietnam's firm support for a political settlement to the situation around this country as expounded in the Afghan Government's August 24, 1981 statement.

The ambassador refuted the charge of violation of the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people and pointed out that it is nobody but the imperialists, colonialists and Chinese expansionists who have continuously and brazenly trampled underfoot the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean and the other Indochinese peoples.

The representatives of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, and Poland denounced hypocrisy of the imperialists, expansionists and reactionaries in demanding the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination. He stressed that the legal seat of Kampuchea at the U.N. as well as at the Human Rights Committee must be handed over to the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people's authentic representative.

The conference was chaired by Vo Chi Cong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and attended by comrades responsible for various central branches, sectors and mass organizations; vice chairmen of people's committees from provinces and cities; and representatives of a number of districts, new economic zones and settled farming and settled living areas.

Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed the conference.

The conferees heard and evaluated reports presented by representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, the guidance committee for distribution of labor and the population and representatives of various localities and establishments.

Although we experienced numerous difficulties during the 5 years from 1976 to 1980, we have scored initial and significant achievements in carrying out the major party and state policies on the distribution of labor and the population, the building of new economic zones and establishing settled farming and settled living areas. This has created favourable conditions for the implementation of state policies in the coming years.

Some 1.5 million people (750,000 workers) have been relocated from densely populated to underpopulated areas and from cities to the new economic zones. Thousands of new population centers have been established, creating 200 additional villages, 7 new districts, 300 cooperatives and 200 farms, while old state farms have been enlarged and have received more manpower.

Some 650,000 hectares (10 percent of the arable land reclaimed thus far) of virgin land have been reclaimed in various localities. Of this figure, 500,000 hectares -- including 380,000 hectares planted in grain crops -- have been cultivated. This success is of great significance because, with the amount of grain produced on this newly reclaimed land, we will be able to attract people from other localities more easily. The provinces of Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Dak Lac have received the most people from other localities. This has in turn increased the gross production volume of the new economic zones in the provinces, which currently account for half of the total grain production in these provinces. These two provinces have basically resolved their food problem.

We have initially built various important zones for the cultivation of specialized industrial crops such as coffee, pineapple and tea, and especially rubber, in Nam Bo.

The development of new economic zones in various localities was further combined with the task of settling farming and life. Over the past 5 years, some 59,000 hectares of virgin land have been reclaimed in various centers of settled farming and settled life. This includes 19,000 hectares of ricefields, 27,000 hectares of forest land and 8,000 hectares of long-term industrial crops. We have built hundreds of small irrigation projects, 450 schools and nurseries, 300 health stations, nearly 300 water tanks and wells and 118 retail stores.

As a result of the emergence of new economic zones and centers of settled farming and settled life, some of the thinly populated areas which formerly had some security and order problems have now become secure and stable.

These initial results are primarily due to the correct policies and guidelines of the party and state on the distribution of labor and population, the reclamation of virgin land and the establishment of new economic zones and centers of settled farming and settled life. Our people, whose revolutionary spirit is very high, have responded to the party's appeal and have sacrificed their personal interests and feelings in order to contribute their efforts to the great and long-term cause of national construction. Millions of people have volunteered to leave their native places in the plains where their livelihood was stable to live in these outlying deserted areas -- some are thousands of kilometers away -- withstanding all kinds of hardships in order to build a new life and a new society.

All local authorities and some sectors at the central level have begun to display some effort. Cadres in charge of this task are devoted, withstand hardships and consistently fulfill their duties.

The conferees pointed to the shortcomings which had precluded the proper fulfillment of the requirements set forth by the party and the state, thus lowering the economic results. There are numerous new economic installations and centers of settled farming and settled life. However, only 20 percent of them have stabilized their production. The percentage of newly reclaimed land which has been put into production is still low (80 percent) [figure as published]. The livelihood of the people in most of the new economic zones is still difficult. Some of the shortcomings are due to the fact that the authorities at all levels and all sectors have not fully realized the strategic importance of this task. They have not reached an identity of views and have not exerted great efforts in leading and guiding the task of making uniform and timely investments in accordance with the guideline which stipulates that "the state and the people work together and the central and local authorities and the people share the same concern." Proper attention has not been paid to the preparatory, planning and designing tasks; the calculation of investment results; the task of cadre organization; or to the formulation of policies aimed at encouraging the people to finance land reclamation or to make monetary contributions to this task.

The conferees unanimously agreed on the task set forth by the Council of Ministers for the 1980's, which is to distribute the work force so as to fully use the 10 million hectares of agricultural land (planted with two crops annually on the average), the 15 million hectares of forest land and hundreds of thousands of other hectares to raise fresh water and sea fish. Under the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, the country will redistribute from 2 to 2.5 million people, including more than 1 million workers. Millions of workers and people must be relocated from the Red River Delta and the central coasts to the Mekong River Delta, eastern Nam Bo, the Central Highlands, and the mountainous areas of the former 4th, 5th and northern regions in order to develop the economy and culture. The labor forces will be relocated within and between provinces in a planned, positive, uniform, economical and consistent manner. The labor forces will be immediately distributed and assigned primarily to agriculture, forestry and fishery. They will gradually develop industry, culture and so forth, securing balances for each planning stage and ensuring enough manpower for national defense.

With regard to the task of settled farming and the life of nomads, the conferees realized that proper guidance should be provided because of the specific complexities (watershed areas and the difficult livelihood of ethnic minority people). Under the 1981-85 plan, or shortly thereafter, we must strive to complete this task.

Talking to the conferees, chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong stressed the strategic importance of labor distribution, which is aimed at satisfactorily exploiting the land potential, especially arable land, to contribute to developing our country's agriculture comprehensively. This will help solve various important problems including economic, military and international relations problems, and so forth.

In the next 10 years, we must strive to distribute the workforce, if land reclamation is to be satisfactorily carried out, in order to put the remaining arable land into production and to cover millions of hectares of bare hills with greenery. The importance of this task must be emphasized so that all members of the party, the people, the state, the army, the central and local administrations, and every individual will struggle to get this task done.

All echelons and sectors from the central down to the grassroots levels must arm themselves with a correct view concerning this urgent task of strategic importance. The tasks of redistributing manpower, carrying out land reclamation, building new economic zones and resettling the people require extraordinary efforts and should not be treated lightly, as they have been over the past few years. We must continue to think and study in order to devise appropriate policies and measures. Just as do other major revolutionary missions, these tasks require that we examine and tackle them in a revolutionary and scientific manner. This means that we must initiate at all costs a widespread, steady and uninterrupted mass movement while relying on basic surveys to devise the most effective and appropriate development plan. In practice, we must select those areas which are near, easily exploited and convenient for movement. We must work on these first before tackling those areas which are distant and difficult to exploit and which require large capital investments. We must make full use of the work force of all related sectors and must motivate the work force of various colleges to participate in conducting surveys and devising programs and plans in a satisfactory manner.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers pointed out: By satisfactorily combining revolutionary and scientific thinking, we can avoid obstacles and deficiencies, do what should be done, and obtain practical results in a gradual manner. We must satisfactorily review our past activities -- both the distant and recent past -- in order to find out and study in detail our successes and our failures. On this basis, we must determine what we have done right and what we have not done correctly in order to draw appropriate lessons for the benefit of our present and future tasks.

To carry out this task satisfactorily we must implement the motto: "The state and the people work together; the central and local authorities and the people share the same concern." We must implement this guideline to stir up a movement and motivate all people, sectors and echelons to work together.

Past experiences have shown that many localities have made initial efforts and fulfilled their tasks better than the central sectors. The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed the hope that localities will continue to carry out their tasks more satisfactorily and that various sectors will strive to surge forward to fulfill their tasks in an outstanding manner. He said that the central sectors, by using the capability of localities, provinces, districts and the people, must take full responsibility in formulating plans to build and strengthen the new economic zones in both the economic and cultural domains.

Various central organs, such as the economic, cultural, scientific, technical and internal affairs branches and so forth, must understand their problems and responsibilities.

They must establish a contingent of cadres specialized in each field and organize seminars to study problems relevant to their tasks. For quite a long time, we have failed to do this systematically, with proper planning, or consistently from beginning to end. Now it is essential to change our system fundamentally. Coordination must be regulated among branches and between branches and localities to carry out various promulgated positions and policies satisfactorily, so as to improve the livelihood of the new economic zones in all fields: economic, cultural and so forth. At the same time it is essential to consider and study various new and major policies.

The chairman added: We must carry out motivation tasks satisfactorily, provide equipment for the compatriots who move to the new economic zones, including those who have already resettled, in order to create a sentiment of devotion to the fatherland and to the great cause of building a new nation in which everyone has a chance to participate. Various central sectors must also create in themselves such feelings and sentiments.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers urged sectors and localities to formulate plans to carry out this task satisfactorily and to make periodical checks scrupulously. He praised a number of localities for their initial efforts and commended Ha Nam Ninh Province in the Red River Delta and Minh Hai Province in the Mekong River Delta for making a joint agreement to carry out this major party and state task satisfactorily. He expressed the hope that the provinces in the Mekong River Delta, the Central Highlands eastern zone and the Red River Delta and other provinces will make joint agreements similar to that of Ha Nam Ninh and Minh Hai in order to fulfill their tasks.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers also urged the forestry sector to take advantage of the party and state's intentions in redistributing the labor force to carry out satisfactorily the tasks concerning afforestation, protection, conservation and exploitation of forests. It is necessary to combine tasks concerning agriculture and forestry with the tasks of building settled farming and settled living areas in order to turn our country into a forest-rich nation. At the same time, a plan to protect forests must be formulated during the process of building the new economic zones.

REVIEW OF FEBRUARY ISSUE OF TAP CHI CONG SAN

BK221356 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Review of the February 1982 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN]

[Summary] "The February 1982 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN has been published with an editorial entitled 'Increase the Fighting Strength of the Contingent of Cadres and Party Members.' After affirming the fine revolutionary character of our contingent of cadres and party members and pointing out the weaknesses and shortcomings regarding the revolutionary quality and ethics of a number of cadres and party members which have presented no small hindrance to the organization of implementing the party's line, caused bad political and economic consequences and adversely affected the people's livelihood, the editorial stresses: The historic tasks which the party has to shoulder and the new situation of its struggle call for an increase in the fighting strength of the contingent of cadres and party members. Generally speaking, this means that the quality and capability of cadres and party members must be improved and that all basic conditions must be provided for everyone to fulfill the tasks entrusted to him.

"The editorial says: All party committee echelons and party organizations should apply themselves to educating cadres and party members and creating every necessary condition for them to raise ceaselessly their Marxist-Leninist theoretical level; firmly grasp the party's line, positions and policies; and enhance their cultural standard and scientific, technical and professional knowledge, especially economic knowledge. It is necessary to organize cadres -- especially leading cadres -- to study economic theories, economic policies, and economic organization and management, thereby creating a movement for the entire party to learn how to carry out economic work.

"Along with educating cadres and party members and enhancing their consciousness and their ideological and educational levels, we must constantly attach importance to education with the aim of improving their revolutionary ethics and quality. An extremely important requirement of the education and qualitative development of cadres and party members is to heighten their understanding of the communist ideal. This is the most important quality of a communist.

"The results of the efforts to improve the quality of the cadres and party members depend not only on political and ideological indoctrination but also on the organizational building of the contingent of cadres and party members. This is the key measure to raise the capacity of the party and the state for leadership and organization of implementation.

"To satisfactorily bring into play the strength and talents of the contingent of cadres in general, and the contingent of leading cadres in particular, aside from the personal efforts of each cadre and stepping up the training of cadres in all respects, we must urgently improve the organizational and managerial mechanism and improve the party and state apparatuses. The quality of the party depends decisively on the quality of the contingent of party members. We must base ourselves on the requirements concerning the qualifications of party members to improve various tasks in building the contingent of party members. To do so, we must satisfactorily consolidate party chapters and build and strengthen party committee echelons.

"In conclusion, the editorial says: Increasing the fighting strength of the contingent of cadres and party members is not an exclusive task of party committees and party organizations at various levels, but, first of all, a personal responsibility of each cadre and party member. At present, our party is about to hold its fifth national congress. With the collective spiritual power of the entire party, the congress will adopt correct resolutions, thereby opening up a new era of development for the Vietnamese revolution. Increasing the strength of the contingent of cadres and party members is to provide a strong guarantee for the successful implementation of the resolutions of this congress."

Next is an article by (Nguyen Khanh) entitled "Some Opinions on Improving the Work System of Party Committee Echelons." The article says: In reality, a collective leadership can ensure the revolutionary and scientific nature of its activities only if its members follow a good work system. After pointing out that the process of carrying out a concrete task always involves three different phases -- preparing for taking a decision, taking a decision, and implementing a decision -- the article says: "The work system is one of the organizational measures ensuring the satisfactory fulfillment of all the three phases in the process of leadership."

Also featured in this issue of the journal is an article by (Pham Quan) entitled "Bring Cadre Management Work up to Date." The article stresses: "A Correct Political Line and a Correct Cadre Line Are the Prerequisite Conditions Guaranteeing the Results of the Efforts To Build and Develop the Contingent of Cadres. The Results of Cadre Work Partly Depend, However, on the Organization of Cadre Management."

The article then urges: Cadre management work should be brought up to date to meet the demands of the new tasks. Outdated regulations should be quickly eliminated.

"Next comes an article by (Nguyen Van Phung) entitled 'From the Joint Conference To Found the Party to the Fifth Party Congress.' Recalling our party's activities over the past more than 50 years, the article points out: Since its founding, during more than half of this historic period, the party had to operate illegally under dictatorial and reactionary regimes and in wartime conditions. This helps explain why the party has held only four congresses during more than one half century of activities. It also explains an important characteristic of our party's life: The party's major lines and policies were defined not only in its congresses but also in many Central Committee plenums and, at times, in the conferences of the Standing Committee or the Political Bureau.

"These conferences not only performed the function of concretizing the resolutions of party but, in fact, also performed the functions of a party congress. Historic realities have proven that all the orientations and lines charted by the various congresses as well as by these conferences were correct and helped bring about great victories of historic significance and an epochal nature. From its practical activities, our party has also succeeded in drawing useful lessons on how to overcome the limitations imposed by historical conditions and how to bring into fullest play its collective spiritual power."

In an article by (Ton Quang Duyet) entitled "From the Nha Rong Pier to the Pac Bo Grotto" the journal recalls various periods of President Ho's revolutionary activities, from the day he left Vietnam in quest of national salvation until his return to the country to directly lead the Vietnamese revolution.

Featured next is an article by (Nguyen Thanh) entitled "Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc With the Paper (IE PARIA)" marking the 60th anniversary of the organ founded by Uncle Ho and some foreign friends.

In its "Ideological Life" feature, the journal carries an article by (Nguyen Trung Thuc) entitled "Our Lifestyle," which "condemns the nonsocialist lifestyle and points out the requirements of building our socialist lifestyle."

Under the title "Fully Understand and Scrupulously Implement the Military Service Law," the journal features an article by Lt Gen Dang Vu Hiep [title as heard] which points out: "In view of the demands of the situation and the new tasks, the Military Service Law was promulgated by the National Assembly to develop our people's fine tradition of national defense and to guarantee the people's collective mastery in building an all-people, comprehensive and modern national defense system. At the same time, the law is aimed at creating proper conditions for citizens to fulfill their military duties and to contribute to building our army into a mighty and increasingly standardized and modern force equipped with a strong standing component and a powerful reserve component, and ready to defeat any aggressive enemy and to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland."

Next comes an article by (Nguyen Duc Thien) entitled "The multifaceted war of destruction waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists." The article says: After the lamentable defeat of their 1979 war of aggression, the Chinese reactionaries, realizing that purely military measures could not be used to annex our country, shifted to waging a multifaceted war of destruction against us in an attempt to weaken us in preparation for a large-scale war of aggression when the conditions are ripe.

In an article by (Le Xuan Vu) entitled "In the Mirror of History" the journal comments on the Beijing expansionists' anger at Vietnam's efforts to develop its national tradition of patriotism and struggle against foreign aggression.

Next is an article by Thanh Tin entitled "Poland: The Decisive Offensive Against Reactionary Forces." The article hails the revolutionary emergency measures applied by the Polish Military Council for National Salvation to prevent the henchmen of imperialism from provoking a bloody civil war.

DIRECTIVE ON AGRICULTURAL SEED PRODUCTION

BK131138 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] On 9 February 1982 the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a directive on the task regarding crop seeds. The directive reads as follows:

In order to overcome shortcomings and develop what has already been achieved, if the task of agricultural production and the management of crop seeds is to be satisfactorily carried out to serve the plan for agricultural development in the coming years, the chairman of the Council of Ministers hereby instructs that:

1. The Ministry of Agriculture must continue to step up providing guidance for the implementation of Resolution No 209 of the Council of Ministers on the task regarding crop seeds.
2. The Ministry of Agriculture is dutybound to provide close guidance for the management and supply of all kinds of crop seeds for agricultural production on a national scale. Its guidance must cover activities ranging from the conduct of research and experiments to the supply of crop seeds for production. The Ministry of Agriculture must first of all closely manage the import and export of crop seeds. Whenever there is an import contract to be signed, related sectors and localities must seek approval from the Ministry of Agriculture.

3. The Ministry of Agriculture must provide guidance in carrying out projects and plans for the production of crop seeds. It must also ensure the quality of seeds reserved for emergency use when there is a natural calamity. With vegetable seeds in particular, the Ministry of Agriculture must provide necessary guidance so that enough seeds -- including seeds reserved for emergency use -- can be produced to supply various areas throughout the country. From 1982 onward, it must not request the allocation of foreign currency for the import of seeds, except for those seeds used in the production of vegetables for export. All seed-producing establishments at various levels must be operated in accordance with the profit-and-loss business accounting procedures.

4. All state-run agricultural production establishments and cooperatives must organize units and teams in charge of producing and selecting seeds. These units and teams must be managed separately and must be provided with specific equipment in order to ensure the production and preservation of seeds in a satisfactory manner. They must adopt an appropriate pricing policy toward those establishments and individuals involved in the production of seeds, and must devise a clear-cut reward-and-penalty system in order to ensure good results in the supply of seeds.

5. The Ministry of Agriculture must coordinate with the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Construction in distributing capital and material investments in a proportionate manner in order to complete, between now and 1985, building the system of rice varieties and seed storehouses at the central and provincial levels; and building a number of key stations specialized in producing vegetable, subsidiary food crop and industrial crop seeds.

The Ministry of Agriculture and various provinces must help various districts consolidate their level-II seed-producing stations and must help low-level units consolidate their seed-producing teams.

In order to ensure the establishment of a system of crop seeds in accordance with a uniform plan, the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for unifying the management and providing guidance for annual capital investment in the building of seed-production facilities at the central and local levels.

6. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for providing training for cadres in charge of seed-related activities, and for disseminating documents to guide and urge localities to implement this directive.

MARCOS EXPRESSES NEED FOR ASEAN ECONOMIC MEETING

HK230131 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] President Marcos plans to propose a summit meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to speed up implementation of the ASEAN economic projects. He said the summit appears necessary because of delay in implementing the projects. FEBC's Al Govar has details on the president's plan:

[Begin Govar recording] President Marcos today expressed concern over the reportedly sluggish implementation of the economic projects of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Advised by newsmen of reports that the projects of the ASEAN economic ministers were being delayed because of lack of support from top-level people, the president said he would propose a summit meeting if necessary to keep the projects going. He directed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to look into the problem and report to him on the status of the projects.

The ASEAN economic ministers at their last meeting in Kuala Lumpur on March 8 and 9, 1976, made a basic agreement on five ASEAN industrial projects, one for each member country, and funding was led by Japan. The five projects are the Urea project for Indonesia, the [word indistinct] sulfate project for Malaysia, diesel engine project for Singapore, the rock salt soda project for Thailand, and the copper fabrication plant for the Philippines. [end Govar recording]

MARCOS REPEATS HOPES FOR STRONG OPPOSITION PARTY

HK210024 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] In our lead story today, President Marcos reiterated yesterday his hope that the fragmented opposition groups can organize into one strong party. He said this is the only way by which they can expect to put up a fight within the next 2 years. The president was referring to the forthcoming elections for Barangay officials, the autonomous governments in regions 9 and 12, and of members of the Batasang Pambansa. The president said a strong opposition is essential for a strong democracy, in that it keeps the party in power alert, active and upright. The president stressed the need for a strong opposition to prevent members of the majority from committing abuses.

ENRILE DISCUSSES MINDANAO PEACE, ORDER SITUATION

HK200105 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday that the peace and order situation in the southern Philippines has been stabilized, except in the province of Cotabato. He said the continuing strife there is mainly due to the struggle for power between two factions of the rebel Moro National Liberation Front. Minister Enrile reported this in a briefing for three Saudi Arabian journalists visiting the Philippines. The defense minister also said the Muslim rebels in the southern Philippines constitute no more than 10 percent of the Muslim population there.

MINDANAO ARMY CHIEF DISCUSSES MNLF, NPA TIES

HK230127 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] The Southern Command has discovered that NPA and MNLF rebels have trained side by side in various rural areas. General Delfin Castro said the military is closely monitoring the movement of rebel factions, which are banding together because of depleting ranks. More on that story from (June Francisco):

[Begin (Francisco) recording] Castro said this at a briefing for Saudi Arabian journalists at the southern command headquarters in Zamboanga city. He said this has confirmed reports that the MNLF and the NPA have banded themselves to fight the common enemy, the government.

Castro also indicated that several followers of the MNLF had surrendered in the past years upon knowing that their self-styled MNLF government, Nur Misuari [as heard], is a communist. Misuari, he said, used to be a ranking official of the (Katabaan Makabayan), an outlawed student communist group. He said Misuari is a close associate of Jose Maria Sison, the head of the communist movement in the country.

Castro also told the visiting Saudi Arabian journalists that the government is fighting three common enemies, the MNLF, the NPA and the Social Democrats. [words indistinct] the MNLF has split into three groups, the Misuari faction, Hasim Salamat, and the MNLF [word indistinct] group. [end (Francisco) recording]

LEADING MNLF COMMANDER, OTHERS SURRENDER

HK220043 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] A top MNLF leader has given himself up in Karomatan, Lanao Del Norte. He was identified as (Palawan Dihamel), alias Commander (Palau Khalid). (Khalid), who had a 50,000 peso price on his head, surrendered with 4 of his followers. They yielded several firearms.

The government reports that 46,000 Muslim rebels have turned their backs on rebellion since 1973. The former rebels are now leading peaceful and productive lives. The government scored in its pacification campaign because of its sincerity and efforts to develop Mindanao. Also, many rebels were disenchanted by the MNLF leadership.

ORGANIZED LABOR URGES POLICE EXPULSIONS

HK190105 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Organized labor is urging the expulsion of policemen and security guards engaged in union busting. Labor groups led by the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] are also urging that the Philippine Constabulary [PC] and the Metro Manila Commission [METROCOM] take over strike-bound companies, pending the guidelines on picketing. The TUCP said the presence of PC and METROCOM troops would prevent clashes and injuries and make strikes peaceful. (Arvin de Nacion), who covers the labor beat, has the rest of the story:

[Begin (De Nacion) recording] This is to eliminate or minimize deaths and physical injuries to strikers due to participation of scabs, policemen and security guards. Democrito Mendoza, president of the TUCP, asks all government agencies to immediately act on various pending measures to avoid any further violence during strikes. Mendoza says the presence of the Philippine Constabulary and METROCOM soldiers is a better guarantee for peaceful picketing rather than local policemen and security guards, for obvious reasons. Mendoza says that during strikes, workers have been killed by security guards and aggravated by the blatant participation of local policemen and security guards known to be pro-management. Only yesterday 18 working women were injured when a car broke through their picket lines at the Capital Carmen Incorporated at Rizal. Three of them were seriously injured, while a pregnant woman was also hurt. Mendoza asks, and these are his words, do we have to wait for another striker to die to act and stop this very disturbing trend in the Philippine labor movement? [end (De Nacion) recording]

Following the spate of strikes, TUCP President Democrito Mendoza suggests the reactivation of the Labor Ministry's conciliation system to mediate labor disputes. Mendoza said strikes are spreading, even in the provinces. [Begin Mendoza recording] Considering the present situation, where the prices are really soaring up high, and the wages remain low, so there is a very big disparity, resulting in the impression that the ordinary worker cannot live decently. [end Mendoza recording]

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